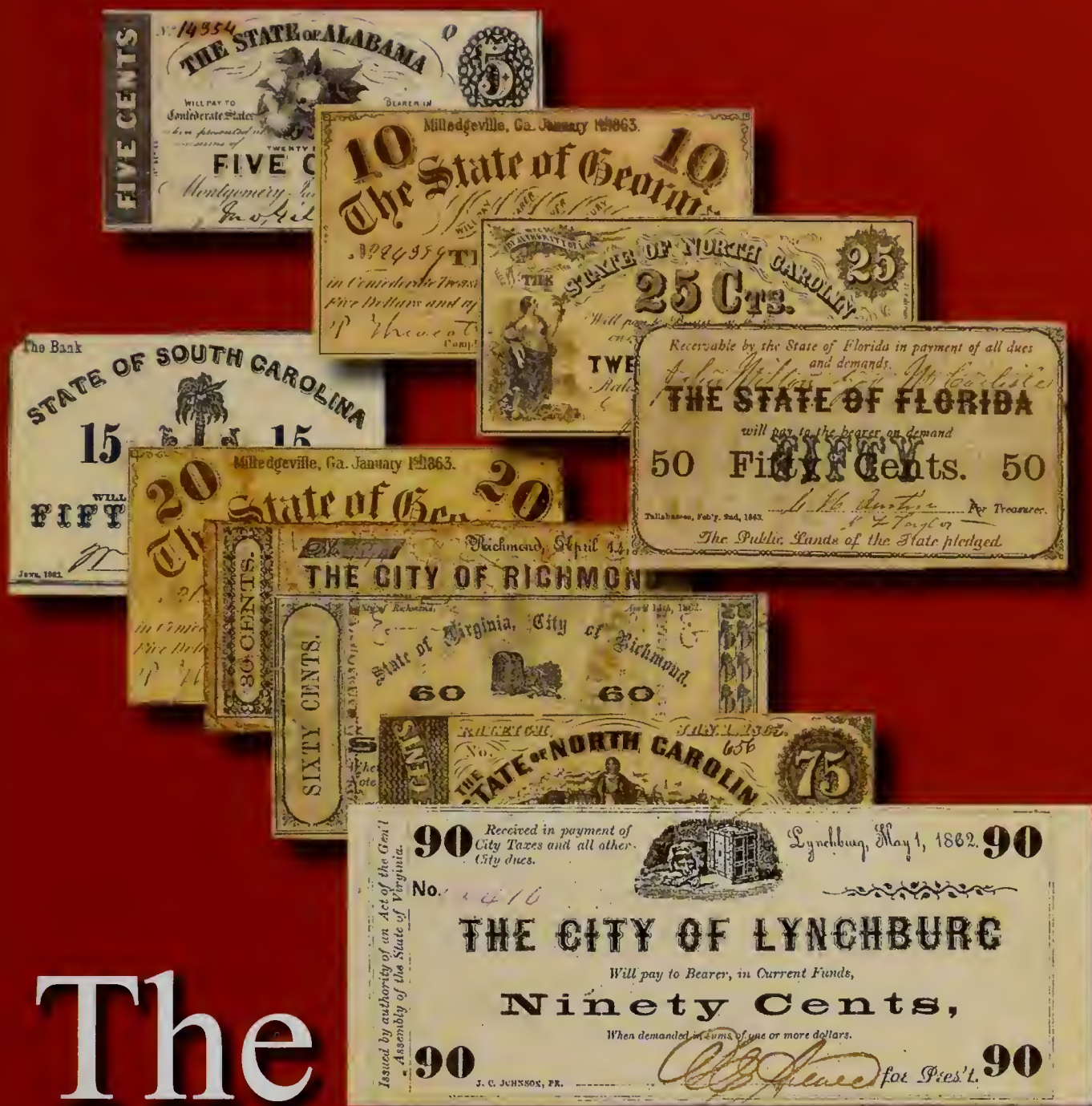


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Southern California*

*Fall 2011
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*California State
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Association*



The California Numismatist

The California Numismatist

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and the
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Fall 2011, Volume 8, Number 3*



About the Cover

This issue's cover shows some of the usual, and the unusual, denominations found in the Civil War paper money world. Read up on the subject in author Jim Well's article starting on page 22.

The California Numismatist Staff

Editor Greg Burns
P.O. Box 1181
Claremont, CA 91711
GregSBurns@gmail.com

*Club
Reports
South* Virginia Bourke
10601 Vista Camino
Lakeside, CA 92040
VLBourke@cox.net

*Club
Reports
North* Jeff Shevlin
7737 Fair Oaks Blvd., St. 250
Carmichael, CA 95608
SoCalledGuy@hotmail.com

Advertising Roy Iwata
c/o CSNA
P.O. Box 2449
Seal Beach, CA 90740-1449
rti2449@aol.com

Visit Us on the Web

The California Numismatist has a Web site at www.CalNumismatist.com. You can find the official scoop there in between issues. Also, both CSNA and NASC maintain their own Web sites at:

www.Calcoin.org
www.NASC.net

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Presidents' Messages

NASC...

Hello members and friends:

We are about to launch our own show in a few days; well, it is not news to the veterans of the organization. We have a history of the NASC going back to the old days of the 1950's, before we merged shows with the CSNA, and now parted company with them. Let us regain the old methods of running a show that we can be proud of.

Let me mention here the fact that our own member, Walt Ostromecki, was elected as the vice president of the ANA. My heartiest congratulations to him, because he deserves it. He is a member of the organization who never refused to work for the ANA in particular, and NASC in general, in any form, and works tirelessly for numismatics.

Well, I'll close now, and hope to see you at the NASC show,



A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jerry Yahalom". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Jerry Yahalom
NASC President



CSNA...

Greetings!

The California Numismatist has won first place in ANA's Regional Publication Category. Congratulations to Editor Greg Burns for another win.

Look for the updated 2011 CSNA schedule in this issue for the October show at the Holiday Inn (405 freeway at Lakewood Blvd.) in Long Beach. The nice carpeted bourse room is located in the ground level building between the Tower Building and the 405 freeway. Parking is free!

Note: The CSNA Board Meeting will be held on Saturday at 8:00AM in the Palm Room in the Tower building. Also, on Saturday there will be two separate Scout sessions in the Redondo

Room due to the amount of interest. The CES meeting also being held on Saturday in the Redondo Room will feature a program by John Hoffman titled, "Boy, Do I Have a Deal For You!"

On Sunday the Awards Recognition Luncheon, hosted by Virginia Bourke, will be held in the Redondo Room. Cost is only \$23 per person. Jim Hunt will present the exhibit awards. Garrett Burke will present a great program called, "Quarterama: Ideas & Designs of America's State Quarters." Guess who designed the California state quarter?

Michael Turrini is currently in active contact with the Fairfield Coin Club in the north relative to a shared coin show with them on March 24, 25, 2012 in Vallejo, CA. More information will be in the next issue of TCN. Information will be sent to the officers and board by e-mail.

Numismatically,

Gary Beedon
CSNA President

Editor's Page

Ever notice how when you first become aware of a certain something, that all of a sudden it starts popping up on your radar screen constantly? Well we have the same thing going on with this issue. Popular author Jim Wells (who won the Brainard award this year for 2010, same as in 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009 for those publication years...see a trend here?) has written a well-researched article on Confederate money and presented some interesting points of view on the money of the period as well as the events.

I had no sooner started laying that material into our pages than I received an article from prolific writer Bill Febuary, and he *also* touched on Confederate currency (Bill's a big fan of paper money). Now twice is a coincidence, but imagine my surprise when regular columnist Tom Fitzgerald sprung his quarterly work on me, and what did I find there but more references to the Civil War and a section on the famous Union general, Ulysses S. Grant. Thank goodness for Sol Taylor's article on Mary Brooks, Len Ratzman's writing on selling gold, and Jim Hunt's piece on estate planning, or I would have gone completely bonkers!

In retrospect, I now suppose that my sensitivity to the Civil War era material was chronologically appropriate, considering that this year is the sesquicentennial (150th anniversary, but you knew that) of the start of the war in 1861. What a sharply polarizing event that was, and in some ways it reminds me of the deep divisions we now see in our political stances. Let's hope we learned something (God, *anything!*) from that time so long ago, and we find more constructive ways to listen to one another and to let reason and polite due process prevail.

In closing, hope to see you either at the October CSNA convention in Long Beach or the educational symposium that same month in Vallejo. I'll be at both!



A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to be 'Greg Burns', written in a stylized, cursive script.

Greg Burns
Editor



Numismatic Association of
Southern California and the
California State Numismatic Association

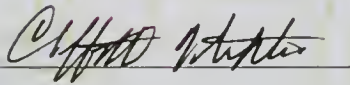
The California Numismatist

EDITED BY GREG BURNS

FIRST PLACE

2011

**Outstanding Regional
Numismatic Publication**


PRESIDENT


EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Seven's a Lucky Number

Did you know that TCN has won the first place award in the ANA's Outstanding Regional Numismatic Publication category *every* year since its inception? That's right. We started TCN in 2005 and won that year, again in 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, and now *2011!*

You can thank all of the people that support TCN for this illustrious record: the authors, columnists, association officials, editor, advertisers, and TCN staffers. Oh, I almost forgot, you can also congratulate yourselves, the *readers!* There'd be no point to the whole thing if there weren't eager consumers.

Corresponding Secretaries' Reports



CSNA—
by Michael S. Turrini

Hello! Since my last report membership growth has been quite poor, since our association gained only one new member! Hum? What gives? CSNAers, any thoughts?

The statistics below list a significant drop in our membership, one that I announced in the last issue. While a few of these lost members can be traced to the usual issues of age and health, plus the transition from the fine renewal process practiced by Stephen M. Huston to my, well, not-so-good efforts, the reality is that there are no clear, concrete explanations, unless these lost members believe your corresponding secretary has dog breath! LOL!

Input and ideas as to this drop would be invited.

Our singular new member is Evan L. Kopald, #R6326.

Our association is saddened with the passing of one member, and condolences are expressed to the family and friends of Erwin P. “EP” Wallaker, #R3090.

NASC—
by Harold Katzman

No new members within the last three months.

New CSNA Members

R6326..... Evan L. Kopald

CSNA Membership on August 15, 2011

Associate	10
Junior.....	3
Life.....	147
Life Clubs.....	13
Clubs	24
Regular.....	264
Total	461

NASC Membership on August 18, 2011

Charter Members	1
Junior Members	8
Life Members.....	13
Club Members.....	23
Regular Members.....	100
Sustaining Members.....	145
Total members.....	290

Dear Members—Please Note!

If you’ve moved, please help us keep our addresses up to date. Take a moment to drop us a short note to ensure that you keep getting your copy of *The California Numismatist*:

CSNA—Michael S. Turrini
c/o CSNA, P.O. Box 4003
Vallejo, CA 94590-0400

NASC—Harold Katzman
P.O. Box 3382
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Make the Hobby Interesting

By Bill Febuary

There are so many ways to get involved with making the numismatic hobby interesting, other than collecting and stockpiling coins.

Several years ago, my dear and close friend was blessed with receiving an estate from a fellow numismatist who had passed away. He left her a monumental coin collection, including many unknown pieces of numismatic literature and writings as well as an enormous number of foreign coins and many pieces of United States currency.

In the currency collection alone were several hundred Civil War notes, many of which were high grade and very collectible.

My friend asked me to help her with the transfer of this vast numismatic collection, which required renting a small U-Haul trailer to bring back the collection to her residence.

As we pondered through the many aspects of this person's vast numismatic horde, there were several items that caught my eye and I was eager to help her with the enormous task of sorting, pricing, grading and deciding what to do with this collection.

This became a monumental undertaking because of the variety and depth of the gentleman's collection, which included hundreds of eighteenth and nineteenth century foreign coins, books on broken bank notes of the



various states, as well as cassettes on the many talks that he had presented over his years as an active numismatist.

Other items in the collection were a fractional currency shield, a set of national bank note reference books, many types of currency, including both large- and small-size notes, antique checks, tokens and almost everything imaginable related to numismatics.

We finally sifted through all this menagerie of collectibles and decided what might be saleable.

Our first thought was to go to a large coin show where there would be an adequate number of dealers that would accept such a broad variety of numismatic collectibles. We realized that perhaps the Long Beach Coin Show might be the most logical place



to try and sell so much material.

As I recall, the one thing that I knew very little about when I first assessed this collection were the varieties and denominations of Civil War notes. I had purchased the best possible reference books at the time and began reading them from cover to cover to better understand more about what was in this part of the collection.

The books I purchased were *Confederate States Paper Money* by Arlie R. Slabaugh and *The Comprehensive Catalog of Confederate Paper Money* by Grover C. Criswell. Both books were ideal reference guides as they gave the complete history of Civil War notes and the many varieties that existed.

Several years later while attending the San Jose Coin Show, I came across a dealer that specialized in Civil War notes and I purchased three of the more common ones from him, which were all 1864 issues. I then assembled a detailed summary describing each note with a history of the notes, photos

of the people on the notes and a long reference of each note describing the signers, history of the note, etc. This summary was placed into a three-ring binder for future reference of the notes that I had purchased.

So after all those years, I finally achieved my dream of having something to refer to from the vast collection that contained so many Civil War notes, and when I had passed up the opportunity to purchase any of them when I had a chance.

As I look back now on this collection that we sold, I still have the Civil War reference books and a nice type example or two of the notes that were in this collection.

We can do almost anything we want to do with our numismatic hobby, not just stash away coins and currency, without any knowledge of what we have collected. We can also take what we already have and look at it a whole new way to better understand some new part of this exciting hobby of numismatics.

Through the Numismatic Glass:



Seven US Presidents Were Born in Ohio

by Dr. Thomas F. Fitzgerald

The strategic location of the State of Ohio during the Civil War made this state the center to supply the Union Army and the peoples of the North with farm products and resources. Perhaps Ohio was equally important as it supplied much of the leadership both within and beyond the president's cabinet. Although Abraham Lincoln was born in neighboring Kentucky, the first Republican party president turned to Ohio to fill his cabinet positions as well as the military leadership necessary to win the war. All the presidents born in Ohio were members of the Republican party and all were elected after the conclusion of the conflict in 1865.

Introduction

This writer was born and lived in Youngstown, Ohio, until he was a high school freshman at the end of WWII. Youngstown is located on the eastern border of Ohio near Pittsburgh. Just a little north of Youngstown is one of the "Great Lakes", Lake Erie, and Cleveland. One could see Detroit, Michigan, across the lake on most days.

During WWII, Youngstown was extremely important to the war effort. Not only did the coal from nearby mines keep the steel mills busy with producing the weapons necessary to win the war, but also the economy of the entire region was based upon the steel mills. With the end of the war, the mills were closed and the economy collapsed. Thus the Fitzgerald family, much to this writer's dismay, moved 3,000 miles to California to both eliminate the cold winters and to find employment opportunities.

Here is some trivia. Ohio is known as the "Buckeye State" but what is a buckeye? These are pods that grow on trees found in Ohio. You can break open the pod and a beautiful large brown seed is revealed. Another piece of history is the importance of the Erie Canal. When transportation was much easier on water than by land, a canal was built connecting Lake Erie and Lake Michigan with the eastern ports so goods could be shipped to and from the wild west (Ohio) to the eastern ports.

As a young person growing up in Youngstown, we understood the im-



*Clockwise from top left:
President Ulysses S. Grant,
President James Garfield,
President Benjamin Harrison,
President William McKinley;
all were pictured on US cur-
rency.*

portance of Ohio to the Civil War. Not too far away was the battlefield and cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. We visited the area a number of times as we became aware of the possible consequences if Lee had been victorious. It is no wonder that so many of the military officers from Ohio went on to become presidents.

Limitations

There were a number of government officials, during and after the Civil War, whose portraits appeared on the currency of the United States.

These included members of Lincoln's cabinet such as the Treasury officials, whose portraits may be found on fractional currency, and the early notes of 1860 and 1861 that included Lincoln. This article is limited to only those gentlemen, born in Ohio, who later became presidents of the United States.

In addition, the images of US presidents have appeared on the coinage of the United States, such as our present series of presidential dollars and some commemorative coins. These are beyond the scope of this article.

Seven Presidents of the US Were Born In Ohio

There were more presidents of the United States born in Ohio than any other state. Six presidents were born in Virginia including William H. Harrison, an ancestor of Benjamin Harrison, of Ohio. In fact, William Harrison spent most of his life as a resident of Ohio. All of the presidents of the United States that were born in Ohio were members of the Republican party and were elected president following the end of the Civil War in 1865. Although President Abraham Lincoln, the first president to be assassinated, was born in neighboring Kentucky, three more US presidents from Ohio were assassinated and another one died of natural causes after only 200 days in office.

The images of four US presidents born in Ohio are pictured on the currency of the United States, three of them immediately after their deaths.

Ulysses S. Grant: 1822 - 1885

Ulysses S. Grant was born April 27, 1822, in Port Pleasant, Ohio, just east of Cincinnati. He graduated from West Point in 1843 and fought in the Mexican-American War. Grant resigned from the army in 1854. He tried his hand in a number of occupations without much success. Ulysses S. Grant was commissioned again at the outbreak of the Civil War. As the war lengthened, he was made a general and accepted the surrender of Robert E. Lee at Appomattox that ended the war.

Ulysses S. Grant was nominated by the Republican party to be the president of the US in 1869, and

defeated Democrat Horatio Seymour in the subsequent election, becoming the 18th president of the United States. Four years later in 1873, he again received the nomination of the Republican party and defeated Liberal Republican/Democrat Horace Greeley, Equal Rights candidate Victoria Claflin, "Straight-Out" Democrat Charles O'Connor and National Prohibitionist James Black.

During his second term Grant was faced with a number of difficult problems including a severe depression that followed the Panic of 1873. Ulysses S. Grant died on July 23, 1885 at Mt. McGregor near Saratoga, New York, and is buried in a monumental tomb in New York City.

Grant's portrait is on the face of the series 1886 \$5 silver certificates, the back of the series 1896 \$5 silver certificates and on many types of \$50 currency notes since 1914.

James Garfield: 1831- 1881

James Garfield was born in Orange Township, now Moreland Hills, Ohio, just east of Cleveland on November 19, 1831. He served as a general during the Civil War. A lawyer, he became famous for his oratory skills.

Garfield was elected to the US Senate in 1880 and that same year was nominated by the Republican party to be president. He was opposed by Democrat Winfield Scott Hancock, Greenback-Labor party candidate James B. Weaver, and Prohibitionist Neal Dow. He won the election and became the 21st President of the United States.

James Garfield was shot in a Washington railroad station by assas-

The name "Ohio" comes from the Iroquois word ohi-yo', meaning "great river". In addition to "the Buckeye State", other nicknames include "Mother of Presidents", "Birthplace of Aviation", and "The Heart of it All".



sin Charles J. Guiteau on July 2, 1881, and died on September 19th after serving as president for only 200 days. He was the 2nd president to be assassinated (following Abraham Lincoln).

James Garfield's portrait appears on the series 1882 \$5 national bank notes and the series 1882 \$20 gold certificates.

Benjamin Harrison: 1833 - 1901

Benjamin Harrison was born in North Bend, west of Cincinnati, Ohio, on August 20, 1833. He continued a long and impressive line of family members named Harrison in the nation's history. His great-grandfather was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His grandfather, William H. Harrison, was born in Virginia but grew up and resided in Ohio. He became the 9th US president in 1840.

Benjamin Harrison graduated from Miami University (Ohio) in 1852 and was admitted to the Cincinnati Bar in 1853. At the age of 21 Harrison moved to neighboring Indiana and was ap-

pointed a US Senator in 1881. He was a veteran of the Civil War and reached the rank of brigadier general. Benjamin Harrison was the Republican candidate for president in 1888 and defeated incumbent Democrat Grover Cleveland to become the 23rd US president. He lost his bid for re-election in 1892 to Cleveland. Benjamin Harrison died on March 13, 1901, in Indianapolis, Indiana.

Harrison's portrait is found on the series 1902 \$5 national bank notes.

William McKinley: 1843 - 1901

William McKinley was born on January 29, 1843, in Niles, Ohio, a small town near Youngstown that was the birthplace of two presidents, McKinley and William Howard Taft. Like many other presidents from Ohio, McKinley was a veteran of the Civil War that included the Battle of Antietam. At the time of his discharge, he had reached the rank of captain.

McKinley studied law and was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1867, and set up his practice in Canton, Ohio,

the present home of the Football Hall of Fame. He was elected the Governor of Ohio in 1891 and 1893. In 1896 McKinley was nominated by the Republican party to run for president of the United States. He was opposed by Democrat/Populist William Jennings Bryan and National Democrat John McAuley Palmer. William McKinley was elected the 25th president of the United States. He was successful in his bid for a second term in 1900 by again defeating Democrat William Jennings Bryan.

As President, McKinley declared war on Spain after the sinking of the battleship *Maine* in 1898. One of the results of this war was the acquisition of Puerto Rico, the Philippines, and Guam. President McKinley's portrait appears on the series 1903 5 Peso silver certificates and series 1937 5 Peso notes printed in Washington for use in the Philippines.

President William McKinley was fatally shot by anarchist Leon Czolgosz September 6, 1901, as he was visiting the Pan American Exposition in Buffalo, New York. He died eight days later.

In 1902 McKinley's portrait appeared on the series 1902 ten dollar national bank notes. A different portrait of him was used on the series 1928 and 1934 \$500 federal reserve notes.

Other US Presidents Born In Ohio

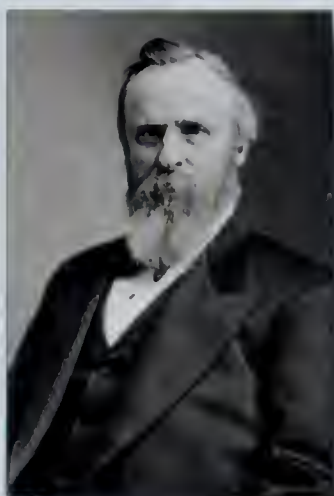
There were three additional presidents of the United States that were born in Ohio. However, the portraits of these presidents were never utilized on any of the currency of the United States.

Rutherford B. Hayes was born in Delaware, Ohio, on October 4, 1822. He graduated from Harvard Law School in 1845 and established a law practice in Cincinnati in 1849. Hayes was elected governor of Ohio (1868-1872). In 1876 Rutherford B. Hayes declared himself the winner of a very contentious election by one electoral vote. Hayes was opposed by Democrat Samuel J. Tilden and Greenback Party candidate Peter Cooper. This election had to be decided, for the last time in our history, by Congress.

Rutherford Hayes is of particular interest to numismatists because of his attempts to veto the Bland-Allison Silver Coinage Act in 1878. However Congress overrode his veto. Hayes died in Fremont, Ohio on January 17, 1893.

William Howard Taft was born on September 15, 1857 in Niles, Ohio, the second president from that small city just north of Youngstown. The other one was William McKinley who was assassinated in 1901. Taft graduated from Yale in 1878 and the Cincinnati Law College in 1880. Taft was appointed a Superior Court judge (1887-1890).

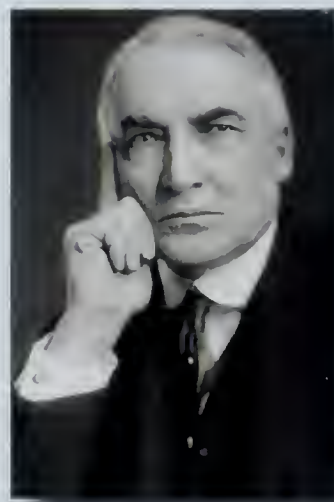
Taft was a member of President Theodore Roosevelt's cabinet where he served as secretary of war (1904-1908). In 1908 William Howard Taft received the support of Theodore Roosevelt for the Republican nomination as president. He defeated Democrat William Jennings Bryan thus becoming the 27th president of the United States in 1908. He was renominated by the Republican party in 1912, but was defeated by Democrat Woodrow Wilson. Theodore Roosevelt, as a member of the Progressive (Bull-



*Clockwise from top left:
President Rutherford B. Hayes,
President William Howard Taft,
President Warren G. Harding;
none were pictured on US cur-
rency.*



*Hayes vetoed the Bland-Allison
Act, but was overridden by
Congress, reintroducing
the bimetallic monetary
policy of the US and
eventually destabi-
lizing the economy
when the gold-to-
silver price ratio
degraded from
16-to-1 in 1873 to
nearly 30-to-1 in
1893.*



Moose) party and Socialist Eugene Debs also ran in the election of 1912.

In 1921 William Howard Taft was appointed to the US Supreme Court by President Warren G. Harding. He served in the court until his death in Washington D.C. March 8, 1930.

Warren G. Harding was born on November 2, 1865, in Corsica, now Blooming Grove, Ohio. Following college he became owner and editor of *Marion Star*, a weekly and later, a daily, publication. Harding was a US senator from Ohio (1915-1921). A Republican, he was elected the 29th president of the US in 1920 by defeating James Middleton and Socialist Eugene V. Debs.

On his return trip of a visit to Alaska in 1923 he died suddenly on August 2, 1923, in San Francisco,

California. Later findings of corruption in numerous departments caused his administration to be known as both corrupt and incompetent.

Conclusion

With the exception of Andrew Johnson, who was a member of the Democratic National Union party and gained the presidency following the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, most of the succeeding presidents from 1860 through Herbert Hoover in 1928 were Republicans. There were two exceptions, Grover Cleveland (1884 and 1892) and Woodrow Wilson (1912-1920).

This article is limited to those US presidents that were born in Ohio, a state that was the birthplace of more presidents than any other state.

It Makes Cents:

Mary Brooks, a Numismatic Ally

by Dr. Sol Taylor

Most readers of TCN and other numismatic publications know who Mary Brooks was. Her position as director of the United States Mint enabled her to interact with the numismatic community at all levels—from local coin shows to the annual summer convention of the ANA. She was named director by President Richard Nixon in September, 1969, and served until February, 1977. She succeeded another very popular numismatic director, Eva Adams, and was the third woman to hold that post.

She was born in Kansas in 1907 and as an infant her family moved to Idaho. Her father, John W. Thomas, was appointed a US senator from Idaho when Senator Gooding died in 1928 and once again when Senator Borah died in 1940. She attended Mills College in Oakland, California, and later received her bachelors degree from the University of Idaho in 1929.

When her father died in 1945 she took over his ranch and ran it until 1961 when her son took it over.

Her first husband, Art Peavey, died in 1941 and she later married C. Wayland Brooks, a US senator from Illinois. He died in 1957.

Her directorship of the mint included several dramatic events in our national coinage. The most newsworthy event was the one she would rather forget. It was the case of the “wander-

ing 1974 aluminum cents”.

Due to a shortage of circulating cents in the early 1970s, the Mint came up with a novel aluminum cent of the same size as the current bronze cent—however well under half its weight. In fact over 400 aluminum cents could be struck from a pound of aluminum whereas only 150 bronze cents could be struck from a pound of bronze alloy. Over two million of the new aluminum cents were struck early in 1974 and about two dozen were given to various Congressmen for examination and another two dozen to the annual assay commission meeting in Philadelphia in February, 1974.

Those coins examined by the Assay Commission got high marks for color, heft, ring (when bounded), and detail. Commissioner Charles Colver told me personally he liked the new coins and hoped they would replace the older bronze versions. All were returned later the same day. However, the coins distributed to various members of Congress did not all return in a timely manner—in fact some 15 were reported missing for some years after 1974. The FBI got involved and managed to find a few—the actual number still unaccounted for remains around a dozen.

During 1974 the Mint announced a program to bring the hoarded cents back into circulation. They offered certificates to those who redeemed



Mary Brooks later said that trying to solve the mystery of the missing 1974 alminimmm cents was, “the worst part of the job.”

In the 1978 photo below, Mary Brooks (far right) poses along with some of her contemporaries at the Central States Numismatic Society’s convention in St. Louis.



cents. I brought two bags to the Santiago Bank in Orange from a local vending machine operator who couldn’t haul them (at 33 pounds a bag) to the bank. I received a special citation signed by Brooks and Secretary of the Treasury, William Simon. In addition, the bank paid me \$55 a bag for my efforts.

In Congressional hearings for the new coin, representatives from the vending machine industry (we still had many one cent vending machines throughout the country) strongly objected to the new coins as not being able to function in vending machines—they were too light to trigger the mechanism.

Congress scrapped the idea and ordered all aluminum cents to be destroyed. One specimen was given to the Smithsonian Institute numismatic collection (featured on the cover of Flynn and Wexler's Lincoln cent reference book of 1999). The unaccounted for coins became a quest for which Brooks spent many days at hearings and meetings, and when she left office in 1977, said it was the "worst part of the job".

Her first act as director was less dramatic. By 1968, the details of the Lincoln cent had become less distinct. Brooks ordered new hubs and dies made with sharper facial details and sharper lettering for the 1969 and subsequent issues. She explained the features of our coins were important and such details needed updating to maintain the quality.

Also, in 1970 the last coinage silver was used for the 1965-1970 Kennedy half dollars, the 1970D and 1970S Kennedy half dollars (the 40% silver versions for the mint sets and proof sets). No 1970P Kennedy half dollars were made for general circulation. She also oversaw the new Eisenhower dollar coin issues including the special bicentennial issues dated 1776-1976, though many were minted in 1975. Limited issue silver clad quarters, half dollars, and Eisenhower dollars were released in 1976.

The bicentennial coinage were the result of a public competition and Brooks was actively involved in the process. The Mint produced various



souvenirs for the bicentennial such as medals, PNCs (Philatelic Numismatic Covers), and products in conjunction with the bicentennial \$2 bills made by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Each year during her tenure she named the public members to the annual Assay Commission, a practice dating back to the 1860s. However on her final day in office she sent letters to the two dozen (or so) nominees for the 1977 Assay Commission to indicate the budget for the 1977 commission was deleted and there would be no members of the public on the commission. The supposed savings of \$2,500 would have been easily recouped by the sale of the special pewter Assay Commission medal featuring Martha Washington which was sold at the mint and by mail to collectors. It was the only Assay Commission medal to be offered for sale by the mint. All previous medals were issued directly to the members of that year's Assay Commission.

Brooks appeared as a regular at the annual Numismatic Literary Guild (NLG) "Bash" held in conjunction with the ANA convention, often in a skit or as a speaker. Eva Adams also was a regular NLG bash guest.

Even after her tenure at the mint Brooks was a regular at various coin conventions, and even regional and local coin clubs. She died in 2002 at the age of 94 in Twin Falls, Idaho. She was survived by a son and a daughter, six grandchildren, and six great grandchildren.

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Dixie's Denominations; Dixie's Dilemmas

by Jim Wells

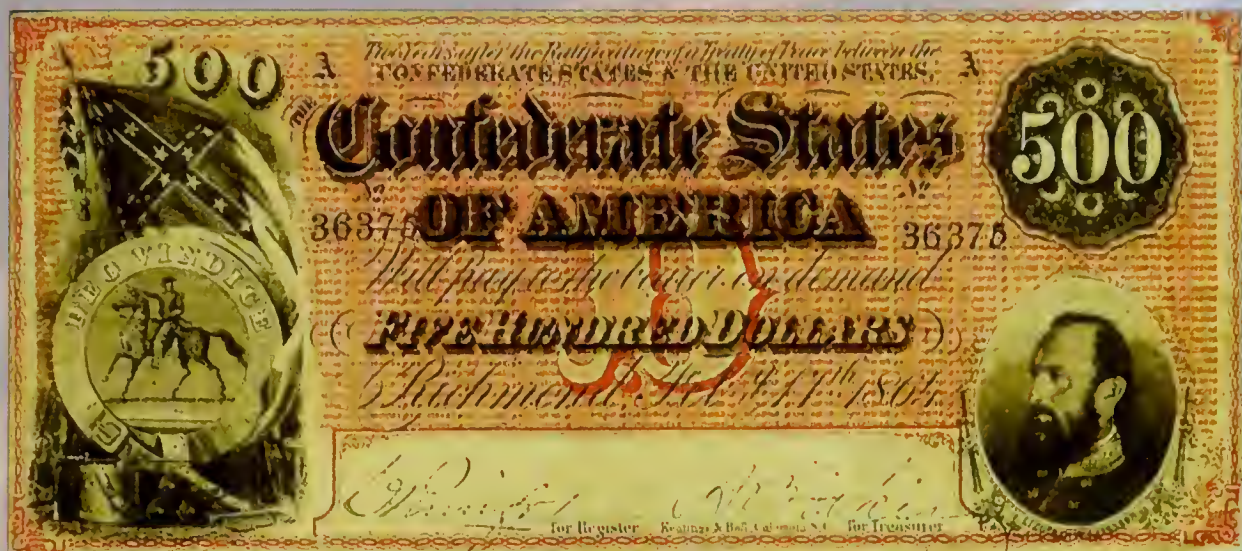


Decades ago my grandmother surprised me with some family trinkets: a partially-burned \$100 bill of the Confederate States of America, and two worn Civil War notes from the State of Alabama, for \$1 and for 50 cents. Why was the \$100 bill burned? Why was paper money issued for 50 cents?

I was fascinated with these mementoes, even after learning they were practically worthless at the time. Their value to me was priceless. But I was too young to connect the dots and ask my grandmother if the bills were part of her father's Civil War pay

Paper currency, sometimes in strange denominations, was produced by the Confederacy, most of its states, and the Confederate government of border state Missouri.

from service in the Atlanta Infantry. I eventually read about Confederate currency and added a few more notes to a modest collection—all at low prices. I should have followed more closely the Dixie adage—and song—to “Save Your Confederate Money, Boys; the South Shall Rise Again!” That turned out to be good advice; not for the reason stated, but because the



This Confederate note features the Confederate flag and seal showing George Washington on horseback. The motto Deo Vindice means "With God our Vindicator." Confederate General T. J. 'Stonewall' Jackson is at right.

value of the notes has recently soared like many numismatic series. Yet I found that the many denominations of Confederate bills, and the dilemmas that surrounded their issuance, weave quite a colorful story.

America's Civil War of 1861-1865 was one of the darkest periods in our nation's history. The turmoil began with political stalemates, then arrogant bravado and secessions, increasingly bloody warfare, and finally economic ruin for the vanquished and depression for the victors. But some of the few bright by-products of this tragic period—besides the end of slavery and

a stronger Union—are the many paper money issues of the period.

The economic upheaval and uncertainties of the war resulted in many numismatic items being hastily produced and then hastily discarded. United States coinage was quickly hoarded by the public in both North and South. In its place, enterprising individuals, companies, and governments produced fractional paper currency, copper one-cent substitutes now called Civil War Tokens, and even encased postage stamps.

Dixie's Denominations

To finance the war, the Confederate government began printing multiple denominations and styles of currency, but had neither the gold nor silver to back it or to mint coins. States in the Confederacy, flexing their new "states' rights," also issued paper money to pay their ballooning wartime expenses.



Missouri had two state governments, one Union and one Confederate. This note is from the Union government, Jefferson City, during the war and is rare.

In the North, the United States government started printing new issues of demand notes, legal tender notes, treasury notes, national bank notes, gold certificates, and fractional currency notes.

By digging through references, I have located Civil-War notes from the Southern states in 15 denominations from \$1 to \$1000, and 11 denominations under \$1, all the way to five cents. Grover Criswell's *Confederate and Southern States Currency* catalogs and illustrates 72 types of Confederate notes and over 600 varieties. It also lists the notes of the Confederate states, which have been updated in Hugh Shull's *Guide Book of Southern States Currency*. Each state can claim dozens, even hundreds, of denominations, types, styles, and varieties, many rare or now unknown. As in many numismatic fields, it is a challenge to assemble a complete collection, even of the subsets.

What would these pieces of paper buy in the rapidly fluctuating Southern economy? How many compartments would a cash register need?

Dixie's Dilemmas

During the course of the Civil War, numerous dilemmas gradually derailed the Confederacy's currency plans. The Southern governments at all levels had little or no bullion to back their paper money. The Union's coins were being shunned in the South and hoarded in both North and South. Counterfeiting, both intentional and casual, further diminished the public's trust. The South had counted on trading their primary agricultural crop—cotton—to European nations, but Union blockades of Southern ports closed many important trade routes with the outside world. In addition, defeats on the battlefield mounted.

In short order, these obstacles overwhelmed Dixie, and the Confed-



Many smaller denominations of paper money were issued by the Confederate States and its states. This Louisiana note, like the "promises to pay" notes of the North, and a "pecuniary promise" note of the Confederacy, were not backed by specie.

eracy was forced to surrender to the United States. But this dark four-year period of American history has left us with some unusual and colorful artifacts: Southern currency.

Denominations of One Dollar and Above

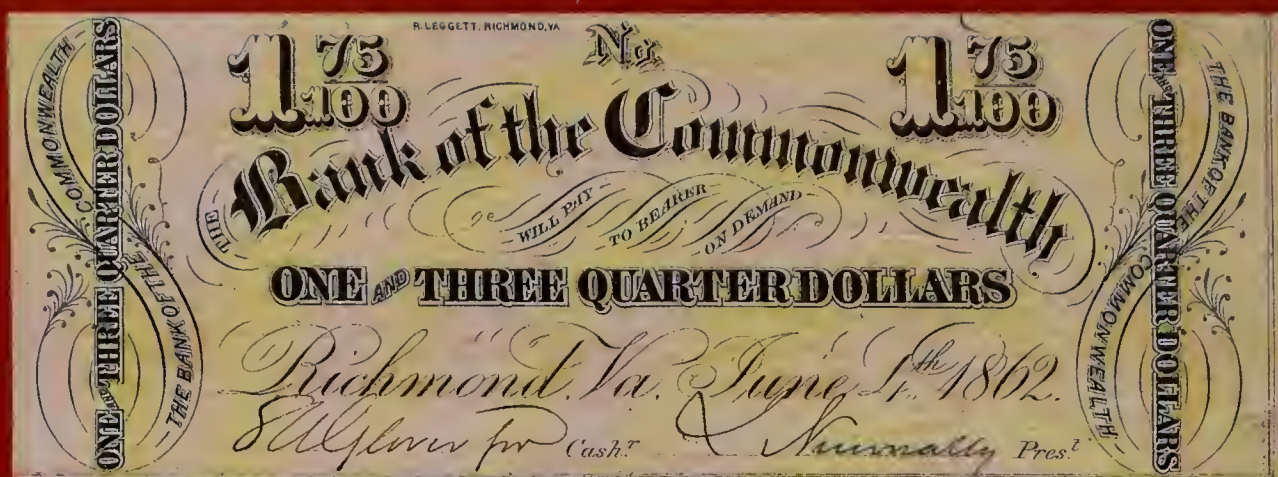
The Confederacy and most of its states issued numerous varieties of paper money in denominations still used by U.S. notes today: \$1, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, and \$100. Two-dollar bills were printed by the Confederate government and seven states, and three-dollar bills by eight states. The Confederacy also issued \$500 and \$1000 notes. Unusual denominations can also be found: \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.50, and \$4.00. Were the issuers just trying to be different, or was there a more logical explanation?

In addition to the currency from various Southern government levels, hundreds of private banks, railroads,

stores, and even individuals began issuing "promises to pay" notes. These notes usually traded at increasingly discounted values until after the war, when the Union's 14th Amendment to the Constitution in 1868 rendered them illegal and void.

The pride and later desperation of the Southern states were reflected in their paper. Initial notes were usually beautifully colored and engraved, and included large dollar denominations. But as the South struggled with blockades and lack of specie backing, denominations shrank into fractions of a dollar, and notes shrank in size and quality. Even the shortage of good paper forced many printers to use low-quality stock or the backs of older, unissued fiscal instruments.

Many firms were hired to engrave and print notes for the Confederacy and its states. Early Southern notes were even produced in New York by the well-regarded American Bank



Note Company, under the name “Southern Bank Note Company.” Others were printed in New Orleans (until the city was captured by the Union in 1862), or Richmond (captured in 1865), and the printers had to rapidly relocate. Print shops in Columbia, South Carolina, and Augusta, Georgia, received business from several states. North Carolina notes were printed by their Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.

Intaglio engraving was expensive and time-consuming, so simple lithography was common. Stock illustrations, many of allegorical figures or pre-war Northern scenes, were used for early notes. Eventually some Southern officials and scenes appeared.

The Bullion Dilemma

The Confederacy intended to strike their own coins, but had very little bullion. Philadelphia engraver Robert Lovett designed a Confederate cent, but only 12 were minted. The rebels captured the US Mint in Dahlonega, Georgia, and struck a few 1861-D gold

dollars and half eagles with the Union dies and remaining gold supplies. After the Confederacy took control of the New Orleans Mint, nearly one million 1861-O U.S. half dollars were struck until silver ran out. A Confederate half dollar was planned, but only four were made. Restrikes and replicas exist.

The Hoarding Dilemma

Due to the bullion dilemma, no Confederate coins were circulated. US coins had been the familiar standard for small purchases. But these US copper and silver coins of the period became scarce after being hoarded by nervous citizens in both North and South.

This lack of small change during the war prompted many enterprising individuals to strike tokens, usually copper, as substitutes. These “copperheads,” now called Civil War tokens, often were used as one cent, some claimed higher values. Most tokens came anonymously from Northern states; Southern tokens are very rare.

These Civil War tokens were widely used in the marketplace as substitutes for the Union's hard currency, especially during the last year of the war.



The Fractional Denominations

As the Union's coins were hoarded in both North and South, Dixie governments replaced them with paper fractional dollar denominations: 5¢, 10¢, 25¢, and 50¢. (The Union issued fractional currency in these denominations, and also for 3¢ and 15¢.) Then Southern states and other currency issuers got creative. Southern fractional paper money was issued in denominations including 15¢, 20¢, 30¢, 60¢, 75¢, and 90¢. Other denominations possibly exist!

Fifteen-cent notes were printed in Georgia and South Carolina. Twenty cent notes were issued by Georgia and North Carolina. Governments in Virginia cities, often organized as “corporations,” created bills in multiples of 15 cents: including 15¢, 30¢, 60¢, 75¢, and 90¢. (I haven’t found any 45¢ notes!)

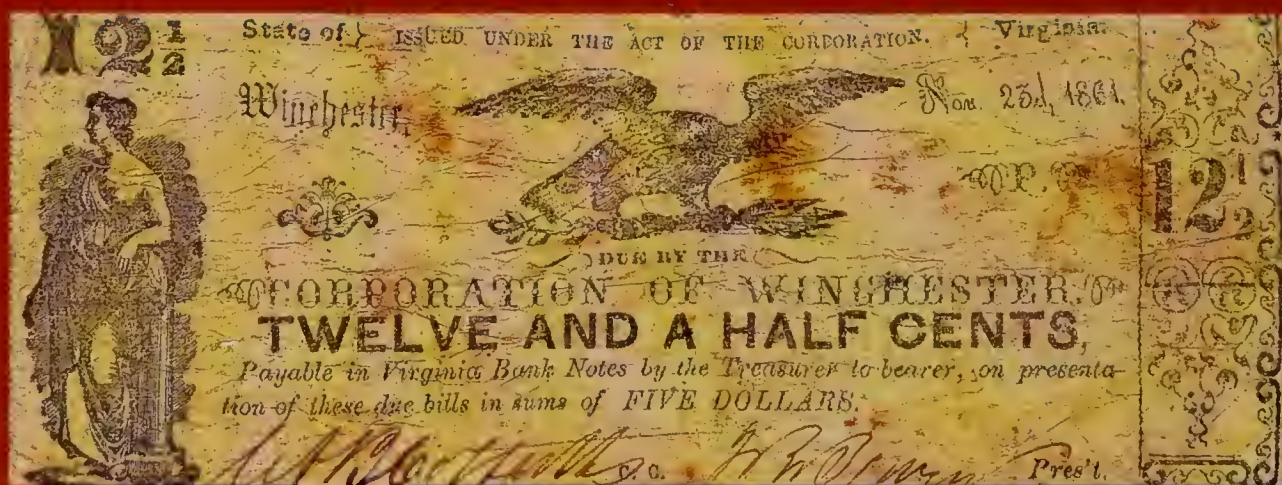
The city ("corporation") of Winchester, Virginia, near the Pennsylvania border, went further by issuing in 1861 a 12½¢ note, equal to one bit, or one-eighth of an eight-reales Spanish milled dollar. During the Hard

Times period of the 1830s, this city had issued this denomination along with 25¢, 50¢, and one dollar notes, and another strange denomination: 6¼ cents, the equivalent of one-half bit. The bit-denominated bills could be explained in earlier times, since the Spanish milled dollar and its fractions were legal tender in the United States until 1857. “One bit” had been the traditional value of a shot of whisky in saloons—perhaps the rebel Virginians were trying to restore that tradition.

The Paper Dilemma

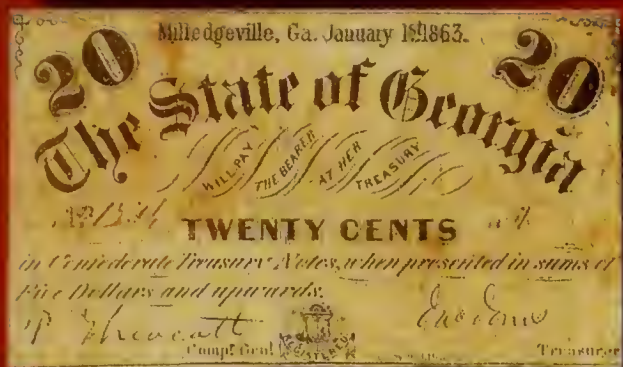
The Union's blockades of Southern ports caused high quality paper to become scarce in the Confederacy, and printers resorted to several substitutes for paper money. Some paper was fragile or of low quality. Some issuers resorted to printing new notes on the reverse of available unused bills, bonds, check pages, or other fiscal instruments. This ingenious solution was low cost and provided excellent paper. Today, many collectors also specialize in these normally blank backs of notes.

The state of Louisiana created in-

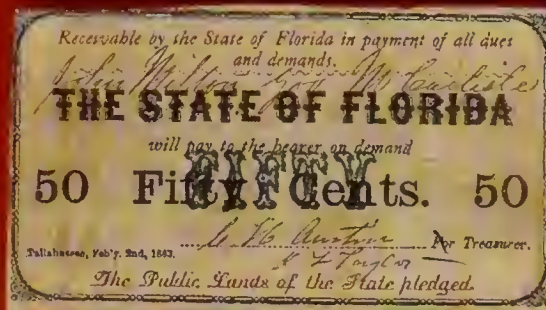
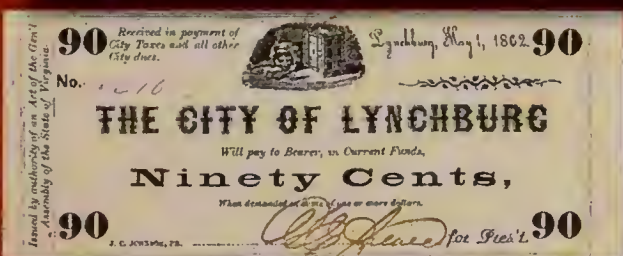
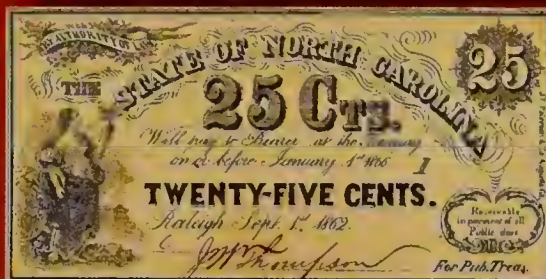
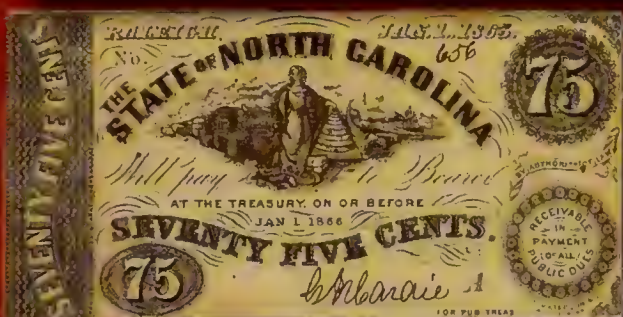
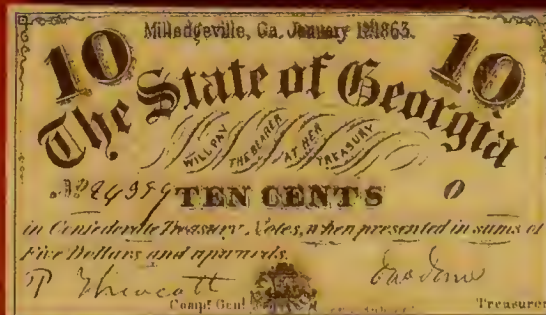


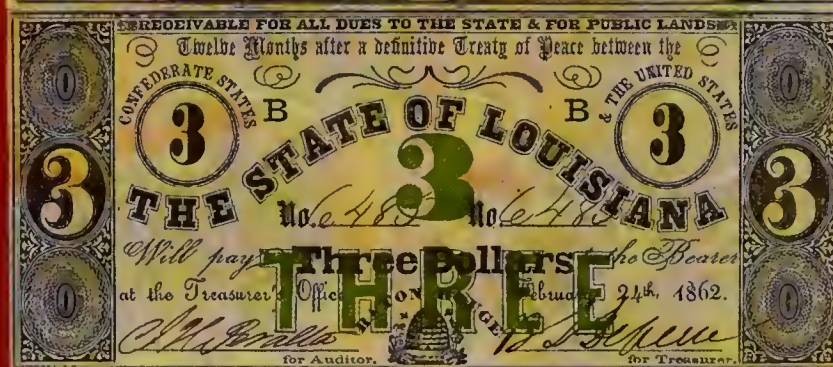
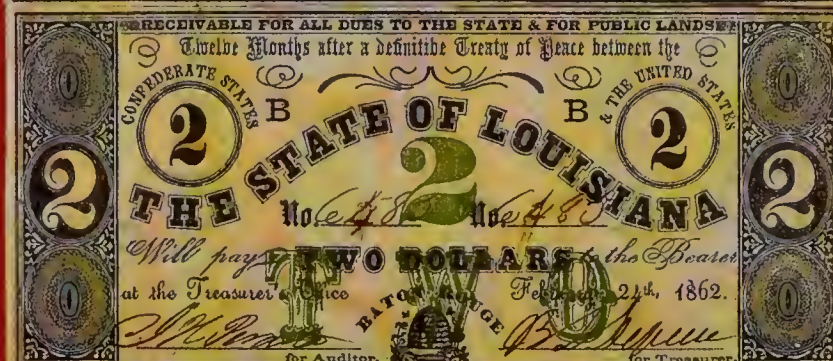


Notes of 1862. Current circulation
of thousands of notes and with gold
and currency in 1862 \$5, 10, 20,
50 and 100 cents. With no means
of them represent value of 1862



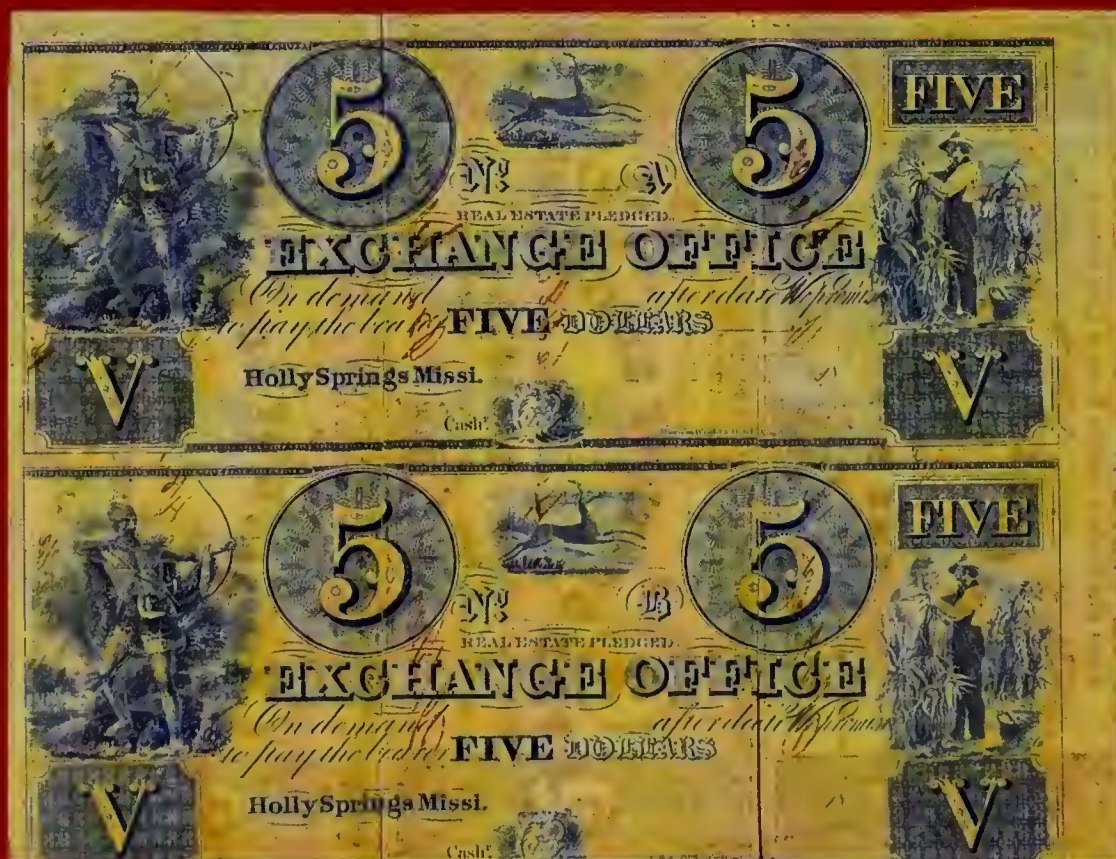
And before. Several Southern states
issued paper money in the thousands
of the United States at the current
\$10, 20 and 50 cents. These at some
times were available for exchange





This document is a one-dollar bill from the State of Louisiana, dated February 24th, 1862. It is payable to the Bearer at the Treasurer's Office. The bill is numbered 1 and has a large '1' in the center. The signatures of the Auditor and Treasurer are visible at the bottom.

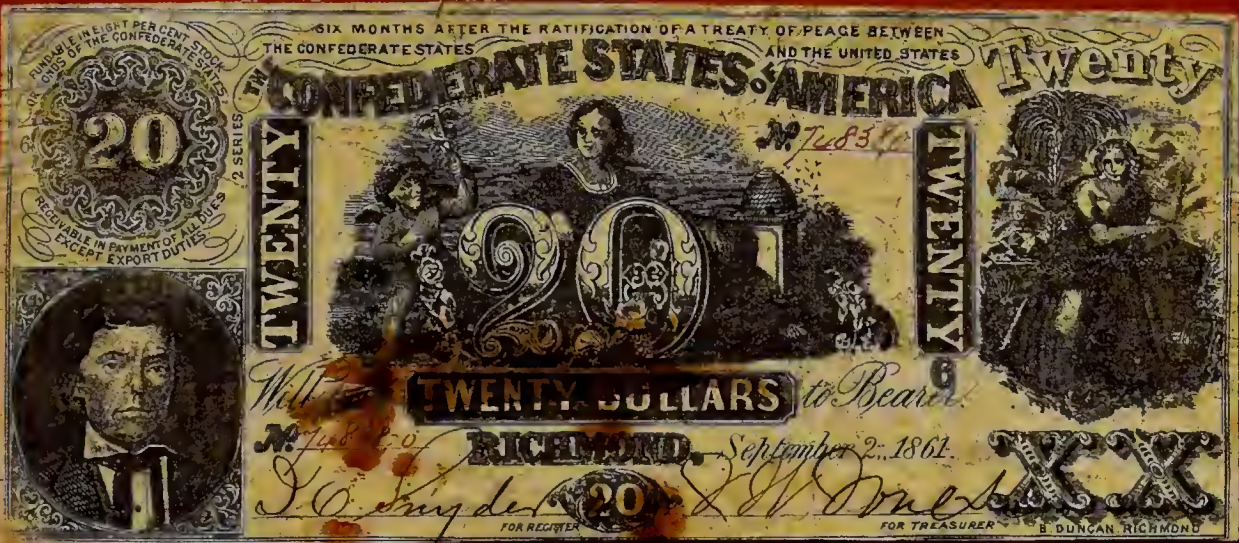
This document is a two-dollar bill from the State of Louisiana, dated February 24th, 1862. It is payable to the Bearer at the Treasurer's Office. The bill is numbered 2 and has a large '2' in the center. The signatures of the Auditor and Treasurer are visible at the bottom.



teresting sets of overprinted bills. One February 24, 1862, set of \$1, \$2, and \$3 notes was printed on the reverse of sheets of two unused Mississippi notes, turned sideways. Numerous combinations of front and back sides and denominations can be found, along with occasional matched sets.

Another Louisiana set of notes, less frequently seen, uses the backs of unissued bills from The Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Texas. These Louisiana notes are also for

\$1, \$2, and \$3 denominations, with the same issue date but a completely different design. The 1835 Texas bills show values in both dollars and pesos, including 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 20 unit denominations. But reassembling a “complete” Texas bill from the reverses of Louisiana notes is extremely difficult. Rumors claim that many of the Louisiana notes were deliberately destroyed so that any reassembly could not be accomplished.



Two Confederate twenty-dollar bills, both dated September 2, 1861. The differences are in the serial numbers and the signatures of the register and treasurer. The bill on the left is from the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Texas, and the bill on the right is from the Louisiana State Bank.

The Counterfeiting Dilemma

Counterfeiting played a major role in the gradual collapse of the Confederacy's financial structure. Fake notes ranged in quality from crude woodcuts to high quality notes that nearly defied detection. Even in the North, between one-third and one-half of all US paper currency in circulation was counterfeit by the end of the Civil War. Of the 72 design types of Confederate notes, counterfeits are known for at least 30. In 1861, counterfeiters focused on the \$5 to \$50 denominations, then graduated in later years to the \$100 and \$500 notes. Over half were traced to Philadelphia shopkeeper Samuel Upham, or to Havana, Cuba; many counterfeiters are unidentified. Upham was responsible for many counterfeits of Confederate notes and other issuers. He would advertise these for 5 cents as "Mementos of the Rebellion."

Surely this dilemma led to the frequent design changes to Confederate notes: ten designs of \$100 notes (seven of which were counterfeited), a dozen \$10 designs (again, 7 counterfeited), and 4 or 5 counterfeits each for the \$5, \$20, and \$50 denominations. Only the lowly 50-cent currency seemed to escape counterfeiting.

Surprisingly, few other counterfeits are known today for state issues.

The Devaluation Dilemma

Throughout the war, the public's trust in Confederate money shrank with the realization that they had no backing, the Union was blockading Southern ports, and battlefield losses were mounting. Inflation ballooned and the South's money depreciated rapidly. In January 1862, the value of the unbacked Confederate dollar had

fallen to 50 cents. By January 1863: 12.5 cents. By January 1864: 2.127 cents. And by January 1865: 1.04 cents. By the war's end, the Dixie paper money was essentially worthless. For decades afterwards, Southern notes were used as giveaway souvenirs, novelty items, or advertisements.

The Final Dilemma: Defeat

Dixie's grand dreams went down the drain after the military surrender of General Robert E. Lee, the collapse of the economic and monetary systems, and the unrelenting blockade of Southern ports. The war ended in 1865, and the Confederate states were eventually reintegrated into the Union.

Southern notes are widely collected today and available through many numismatic dealers and at coin shows. Some collectors focus on a particular state or only the CSA issues; some seek specific vignettes (trains, ships, or people) while others (like me) look for the strange denominations.

Due to the chaos of the war and the South's ultimate defeat, few records survive that identify the printers and the number of bills issued. Efforts to collect the many denominations, designs, sizes, and qualities of Civil War paper money can be daunting. But that only adds to the collecting challenge!

Sources:

Criswell, Grover. *Confederate and Southern States Currency*. BNR Press, Port Clinton, Ohio. 1992.

Shull, Hugh. *A Guide Book of Southern States Currency*. Whitman Publishing, Atlanta Ga. 2007.

Slabaugh, Arlie R. *Confederate States Paper Money*. Krause Publications, Iola, Wisconsin. 1993.

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5	12			11	Corporation of Winchester, Va.
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APPENDIX

S. C. UPHAM.

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May 1862.



What Should You Do Before You Go?

by Jim Hunt

All of us who collect coins seriously have established collections that represent an expression of ourselves, our personalities, and our specific collecting interests. The collections have often been put together over a lifetime and represent years of study, research, effort, and a substantial investment of assets. Since we can't take our collections with us when we pass, we should now give careful thought as to what should be done with them after our demise. While we can, we should direct how we want our collections to be distributed after we are gone. Should the collection be left to a museum and if so, what kind of museum? Should it be left to a charitable or educational organization? What are their policies regarding numismatic donations? Should the collection be left to our offspring or a relative or friend? Do they have an interest in coin collecting? Or could they care less about your collection? Is their only interest in the money that someone will pay for your coins? If they have no interest in the coins, will they dispose of them intelligently, or will they take whatever offer is made to them in order to quickly get their hands on the cash? If the intended recipient of your collection is an avid numismatist, you know that your collection will be in good hands. If, by default, the collection

goes to a frivolous person, all your years of effort will not be appreciated. If the intended recipient is not a collector, but has an appreciation of what you have accomplished, it is likely that the collection will be treated with respect, will be sold intelligently, and the money received from it will be used wisely. Here, you will have accomplished something worthwhile, even though the collection is no longer retained intact.

There is often an emotional issue in the passing of a coin collector, and one that is not apparent when one is still alive. Suddenly your spouse has a whole realm of issues to deal with, your demise, a funeral, a wake, notification of relatives, and dealing with a Will. There will be issues of transfer of retirement benefits, social security changes, disposal of personal property, and among all these demanding issues there is your coin collection. Remember that your coin collection is an expression of you, your lifetime interests, and a very personal memento of you as a person. With all these demands as a consideration, keep in mind that unless there is a dire need for money, the coin collection should not be disposed of in a hasty manner.

Now that you have some food for thought, let's talk about what you should do right now.

- Keep good records of your coins—when they were purchased, from whom, how much did you pay, country, denomination, date, mint, assayer, condition, special remarks regarding rarity, etc.
- Organize your collection by country, time period, denomination, etc.
- Get a Will and leave instructions for the disposal of your collection in your Will.

If you are the executor of an estate which includes a coin collection, you are in for a lot of work. Many times, collections are not kept in an orderly fashion. You may find that various coins/sets are scattered all over the deceased's abode. You must find all the coins and sort them in an orderly manner. You must also remember that, in order to realize the maximum return on the assets of the estate, you will have to spend considerable time on this task. Never act in haste, for if you do, it will be costly. The work as an executor is further complicated if the beneficiaries are out of town or out of state.

The Basics

You should always have a current, updated Will. If you were to die intestate (without a will) the county in which you live will impound the assets of the estate and will attempt to locate your nearest relatives. The county will assign an attorney to act as de facto executor, will charge substantial fees, and will distribute the assets as they see fit. If no relatives are located, after a period of time the county will auction your assets and will retain the money for the county treasury.

Have more than one executor. A team of three would be most desirable.

They should have direct and current knowledge of your collection, its location, and your preferences and wishes, and know its numismatic value.

Attorneys are not numismatists, and while being well intentioned, may not be the best executors. With three co-executors, should something happen to one of them, you are still protected.

Be careful about leaving your collection to a museum. If numismatics is not the major focus of the museum, the collection is likely to be discarded and sold for the benefit of other collectables that are displayed in that museum. They may choose to never even put your collection on display. If the museum's major focus is numismatics, the coins are going to be archived for study by numismatic scholars, may be put on display if they are particularly interesting, and only the common pieces may be used for educational purposes or sold, according to the curator of the ANA's numismatic collection. Multiple coins of every kind are retained by numismatic museums for the benefit of future researchers.

Who Inherits?

Now, ask yourself, does the person who will inherit the collection:

- Know anything about coins?
- Have some knowledge about coins?
- Is an expert on coins, collects them, buys and sells regularly?

Then, what is the person who inherits the collection going to do with it? Do they already collect coins, will they keep the collection and add to it, or will they sell it?

What the person does when selling a collection depends on their knowledge of the coin business.

The person with no knowledge of coins may take the collection to the nearest coin merchant and say, “Is this stuff worth anything?”

The person with limited knowledge may go out and buy a Red Book or a Blue Book, attempt to grade the coins based on the Red Book description of coin grades, have more than one local coin merchant make an offer on the collection, offer to sell the coins to a friend who collects coins, or hire an independent numismatic expert to assist in selling the collection (the recommended approach).

Caution!

What are some of the pitfalls that can be experienced when selling a collection?

Remember that a coin dealer buys and sells coins every day and you don’t. The less a dealer pays for your coins, the greater his margin and his profit. Also remember that a dealer is in business to make a profit. Of course, he has to make a profit or he wouldn’t survive. What is a fair profit is the question.

Anyone can be a coin dealer, there are no licensing requirements. A dealer may be a dedicated numismatist or just a coin merchant who buys coins at one price and sells them at another price. A professional numismatist will treat your collection with respect.

Are you sure you know how to correctly grade coins? It takes years of experience, and handling thousands of coins to become a knowledgeable grader. Condition is a major determinant of a coin’s value. Plus, the suggested retail prices in the annual Red Book are obsolete by the time the book is published. Perhaps that is why

it is called a “guide” book. Be wary of taking the collection to a well-meaning friend who thinks he is a coin expert.

More to Think About

Some other considerations when selling a coin collection:

Assuming that you want to sell the entire collection, does the dealer want to buy the whole collection or does he just want to cherry pick a few of the coins?

Is the dealer knowledgeable about the coins he is buying? Does he know all about U.S., foreign, ancients, currency, medals, tokens, etc.? Dealers who specialize in a given area are likely to pay more for the coins in which they specialize.

Is the dealer buying coins for inventory or are the coins in the collection readily saleable?

Would it be better if the coins were sold at auction? This could expand the potential market for your coins, depending on the auction house and of course, the value of each individual coin. Auction Houses usually require that coins have a minimum value.

Does the collection contain material which is of limited interest to the broad collecting community? In other words, is there a “thin” market for your collection?

Are slabbed coins graded correctly by the grading firm?

Are you ready to go into the coin business yourself and try your luck on selling coins on Ebay?

Establishing a Price

At this point, let us consider what is a fair price for coins.

Definition: *Fair Market Value*—

fair market value is the price on which a knowledgeable and willing seller and a knowledgeable and willing buyer agree.

Note that when a dealer buys coins for inventory, he is likely to have to carry some of those coins in his inventory for an extended period of time. Since this represents a cost to his business, he cannot pay fair market value for these coins. If he can retail a coin immediately, he should pay close to fair market value. Also, keep in mind that an auction with a broad spectrum of collectors bidding on coins will determine a fair market value for the coins sold.

Wrapping It Up

Seems pretty complicated, doesn't it? Well it is. What can hiring a numismatic expert provide for you? What can you expect from an expert?

- Knowledge of the current market.
- Understanding of how the coin business works.
- Keeps current with all the pertinent coin publications.
- Maintains a fine reference library.
- Understands grading.
- Attends coin shows and knows the dealers, their specialties, and their business methods and ethics.
- Knows what coins are best put in an auction and knows how auctions work.
- Has a good reputation and years of experience as a collector, appraiser, and broker.

In conclusion, if the coin collection is to be sold, it should be sold for a fair price. Selling in haste, or without using due diligence will result in your realizing only a fraction of what the collection is worth. Since your collec-

tion is important to you, you should give serious consideration as to its disposition before you die.

Do you want your spouse or offspring to inherit the collection? Are they interested in keeping the collection and continue to collect or will they sell? If they sell, will they do so prudently and will they use the money for some worthwhile purpose?

Should the collection be left to a museum or a charity? If left to a museum, what is their policy for donations of numismatic collections? Is their primary purpose, numismatic education and research, or do they normally display antiques, old cars, quilts, etc.? If left to a charity, do the representatives of the charity know how to dispose of the collection properly or will they take any offer that is made?

Now that you have some information to help you think about what will happen after you go, you should take appropriate action to ensure that your wishes regarding your collection are implemented.

If the collection is to be sold, I recommend that your heirs hire a numismatic expert to help with the disposition. My personal experience has been that the services of an expert double or triple the return your heirs will receive.

Footnote: I would like to thank Michael S. Turrini for his input based upon his personal experience with this very important topic.

Warning! Warning!

by Len Ratzman



If one-thousand gold coin owners were selected at random and polled to determine how many of them weren't aware of their coins' approximate current numismatic market value, the strong probability would be that very few of them (if any) would not know (even approximately) what their coins are currently worth in the market place.

This article is written specifically for that small group who could, potentially, be taken advantage of, who, for one or more reasons, weren't aware of their coins' value.

After a few "feelers" were put out by phone to four or five organizations advertising they will buy your gold (either directly or, (God forbid) by mail), all those contacted let it be known that they will pay an appropriate amount based solely on the weight and karat percentage of your bracelet, necklace or even a gold coin.

Of the five organizations contacted at random, two of them had a strict policy that they wouldn't buy gold coins of any denomination from any country. Of the three who would consider offering you a buy price based on weight, gold percentage content and the current, per ounce price of gold, they too warned that, since they're not trained to grade coins, they couldn't take numismatic value into consideration when arriving at their final offer to the seller.

One of the many organizations who invest in TV ads to attract potential gold sellers even displays a pile of unwanted gold necklaces, bracelets and even an Indian-head \$5 half eagle in the pile. Seeing that coin in the ad was the main motivation to write this article.

The subliminal suggestion is, of course, that if the viewer has one of those \$5 coins minted from 1908 to

1929 that looked like the one in the ad, he or she (who didn't know the value of the coin) would consider selling it.

At a fixed 8.359 grams per coin, its weight represents almost 25% (.24187) of an ounce. Since the price of gold changes so drastically, let's assume the "going rate" is \$1,500 per ounce.

Even if the coin were pure gold, its less-than-an-ounce weight would reduce the coin's worth to about \$361. But since the half eagle is only 90% gold, the figure "shrinks" to a maximum, intrinsic value of about \$325. Since the buyer has to logically make a profit from the transaction, this \$325 figure naturally decreases again to approximately \$293. Keep in mind that the numismatic value isn't even taken into consideration in these calculations.

A quick visual check of any publication listing gold coin values reveals that the retail price of the worst condition, \$5, Indian-head gold coin mentioned (VF-20) for the commonest mintage (1909-D) lists for about \$400. The lowest price for the same coin in MS-63 is listed at over \$2,000. If the coin under consideration happens to be one of the rarer mintages, the numismatic value naturally skyrockets.

Knowing they can only offer the seller a buy price based on weight,

gold percentage and the current price of gold, why would any organization choose to even display *any* gold coin in their ad?

In the worst case scenario, an owner of a gold coin, not knowing its numismatic value, is lured by the ad to try to sell the coin. As rare as it would be for a reputable buyer to decide not to advise the seller of the coin's potential numismatic value, this sale could possibly lead to the seller's losing significant value in the transaction not even knowing he or she had not realized the optimum price for the coin. Never was the phrase "caveat venditor" more applicable. (Let the seller beware).

In a perfect world, buyers of gold would alert everyone trying to sell a gold coin that, because of the potentially significant difference between the intrinsic and numismatic value of gold coins, a 100% refusal to buy them would be a strictly enforced company policy.

Bottom line: never sell a gold coin based only on its weight and gold content. If you haven't done so already, have the coin graded, registered, encapsulated and taken to a dealer or buyer who realistically takes into consideration the numismatic value and bases the offer to buy on the market price of the coin.

Factoid:

This Indian-head quarter eagle (\$2.50 gold) stacks up as:

- Diameter: 18 mm
- Weight: 4.18 grams
- Composition: .900 gold, .100 copper
- Edge: reeded
- Actual Gold Content: .12094 ounce
- Gold Value at \$1500: \$181.41
- Numismatic Value at MS-60: \$350-400 (raw)



Numismatic Luminary

by Jim Hunt



Our Numismatic Luminary is a native Californian. He was born in Oakland, because his mother wanted him “to be born in a good town.” He has lived in the same house in Vallejo since December, 1953. He is an only child and both his mom and dad were very supportive of his hobbies.

Michael Stephen Turrini is an educator with 30 years teaching experience at Will C. Wood school where grades from 7-12 are taught. Mr. Turrini is a “magna cum laude” graduate of San Francisco State University with a BA degree in Industrial Arts and History.

Prior to his teaching career, he worked at the Mare Island Naval Shipyard for three years. He says that those were the happiest of his life. Michael is an avid collector and hobbyist. His hobbies include coins, stamps, model trains, milk bottles, autographs, ephemera, and objects from the past. His favorite areas of numismatics include Carnegie Medals, the 1946 Iowa Centennial commemorative half dollar, and everything from the Golden Gate International Exposition of 1939-40. Michael says he really likes to collect anything that appeals to him, which might include Hudson Bay Company tokens, Alberta Prosperity Certificates, Swedish Plate Money; well, you get the idea.

When I asked Michael about his

favorite collecting experience, he related this story: He found a 1948 Canadian dollar at a coin show but didn’t have the \$800 necessary for the purchase. He asked coin dealer Reuben Lee Williams (nicknamed “Lucky”) if he could borrow \$800 from him while at the coin show. Lucky reached in his pocket, pulled out the \$800, and gave it to Michael with no questions asked. The loan was repaid a couple of days later. Lucky obviously was a good judge of character.

Is there a coin organization to which Michael *doesn’t* belong? A *partial* list of his club memberships include: ANA, ANS, CSNA, BRNA, GSNA, NENA, RCNA, ONA, TNA, CES, NCNA, MSNS, NOW, PWNA, NASC, SCCS, SUSCC, VNA, INA, WWMC, IOWMC, DWMC, SRTC, Fly-In, CCCC, FUN, TAMS, IASAC and many others. I’ll let you try and figure out what all these letters stand for; I recognize a few of them. I decided not to get all the names from Michael, but provide some entertainment to you, our readers, as you are challenged to figure them out.

Michael’s initiation into coin club membership came when he joined the Vallejo Numismatic Society (VNS) in 1972. Michael does not just belong to clubs but he has served, or is serving, as an officer in many of them. He is past president and now correspond-

Michael received the CSNA Medal of Merit earlier this year for exemplary service to the organization presented by Joyce Kintz. Presented annually to no more than two recipients (and sometimes none), Michael was this year's sole honoree.



ing secretary of CSNA, formerly a governor of the ANA, president and editor of the California Exonumist Society and I could go on ad infinitum. His list of awards and honors gives you an idea of just how active he is in the organizations to which he belongs: Numismatic Ambassador 1995; ANA awards—Medal of Merit 1998, Glenn Smedley 1995, 2 Presidential, Outstanding District Delegate, Outstanding Regional Coordinator, 2 Outstanding Adult Advisor; Royal Canadian Numismatic Association (RCNA)—President's Award and Fellow of the Royal Canadian Numismatic Association; CSNA's Medal of Merit, Northern California Numismatic Association—Miller Medal; VNS's Service Medal; Fairfield Coin Club's Rich Neily Award; Delta Coin Club's Elden Emzminger Award; and many more awards from local coin clubs.

The most important numismatic event for Mr. Turrini was an invitation in 1989 to attend the First Strike Ceremony for the Bicentennial of Congress Commemoratives. The event was held on the steps of the capitol in Washington, DC. Another highlight

of Michael's career in numismatics is the several times he has been invited to address the RCNA. Michael has the distinction of being one of only two Americans to be honored as a Fellow of the RCNA.

As a professional educator, he has been an author, exhibitor, speaker, youth coordinator, and symposium participant. He has done just about everything that can be done in the field of numismatic education.

When asked about his advice to numismatists, he told me a story of what impressed him when he went to join his first coin club, the VNS. When asking about how to become a member, he received a handshake of welcome that he has never forgotten. It made him feel a part of the numismatic community and as a result he remains a part of that numismatic community to this day. He also said that when you die, you should leave a *legacy*. He notes that "Legacy is more than a collection, it is character and compendium of service and support which is left as a standard to be followed or allow others to benefit". Michael, keep up the good work.

ANA Report

by Jim Hunt



By the time you read this, the ANA convention in Chicago, August 16-20, will be past history and we will be looking forward to the National Money Show in Pittsburgh, PA, on October 13-16. The results of the World's Fair of Money convention in Chicago will be reported in the next ANA Report, possibly along with a report on the Pittsburgh show.

The ANA is definitely moving into the high tech world. The library catalog is now online. If you have questions about using the catalog, you may contact Library Assistant Manager Amanda Harvey at 719-482-9821 or Library Director RyAnne Scott at 719-482-9867. The library is open from 10:30 AM to 5 PM, Tuesday through Saturday.

ANASHOWS is the text club for light text users. In the 8-10 weeks leading up to the ANA Convention, members will receive one text per week with a coupon, a special event invitation, or a sneak peek at a cool attraction. During the show, members will get a maximum of 2-3 texts per day, about special offers and events. To enroll, send a text message to the number 83936 that contains the words ANASHOWS. For more information or assistance in enrolling, contact RyAnne Scott at 719-482-9867, or e-mail scott@money.org.

The ANA's new officers and governors will be installed at the ANA convention banquet on August 19.

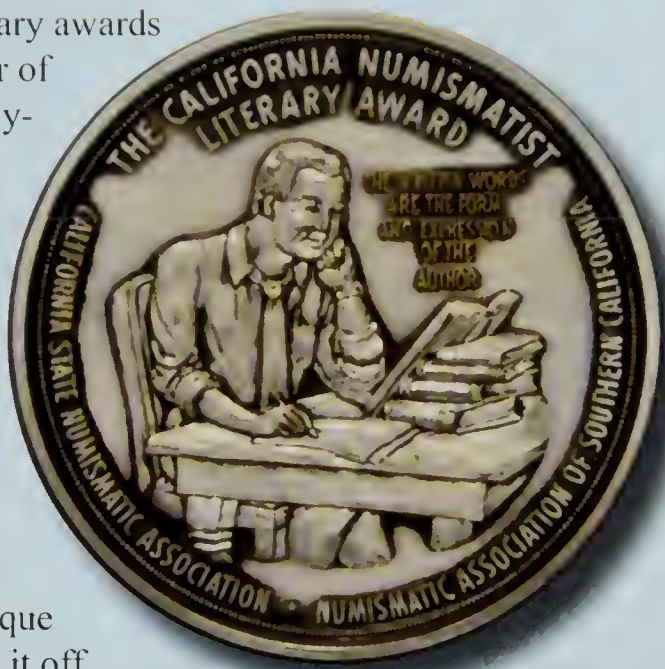
Hope to see many of you in Chicago, it should be a great convention.



TCN Literary Awards

We're proud to announce the literary awards for the 2010 publication year in honor of the TCN authors of original previously-unpublished works. Each of the categories has first through third places, with the exception of the Brainard award which is for best overall article throughout the year. Several awards were unplaced due to a lack of articles in those categories (hint, hint).

The Brainard award is solid .999 fine silver and engraved just like the other medals, but is mounted on a plaque along with an engraved plate to finish it off.



Karl Brainard Literary Award for Best Article

Half-Dollar Has-Beens, *Jim Wells*

George Bennett Literary Award for Articles on Ancient Numismatics

<no articles/awards>

Charles Kappan Literary Award for Articles on Exonumia

1st Place: WWII Rationing Memorabilia—Some Canadian Analogies, *Harold Don Allen*

2nd Place: Love Tokens, *Walt Ostromecki*

3rd Place: USA War Ration Books of WWII, *Bill Febuary*

Bryan Burke Literary Award for Articles on Foreign Coins

1st Place: Benevenuto Cellini's Portrait Coin for Pope Clement VII, *Tom Fitzgerald*

Virginia Hall Literary Award for Articles on Medals

<no articles/awards>

Charles G. Colver Literary Award for Articles on Paper Instruments

1st Place: Nine Feet of Awe, *Len Ratzman*

2nd Place: WWII Rationing Memorabilia—Some Canadian Analogies, *Harold Don Allen*

3rd Place: Collecting BEP Souvenir Cards, *Bill Febuary*

Roy Hill Literary Award for Articles on United States Coins

1st Place: Half-Dollar Has-Beens, *Jim Wells*

2nd Place: Do We Still Have a \$20 Hobby?, *Mark Benvenuto*

3rd Place: Just a Nickel, Please, *Mark Benvenuto*

Nona G. Moore Literary Award for Articles by Young Numismatists

1st Place: America's First Bank Robbery, *Cole Schenewerk*

CSNA Southern Show 2011

Holiday Inn
2640 Lakewood Blvd.
Long Beach, CA
562-498-5410



Friday, October 28

Noon to 4pm Show set-up (signs, cases, etc.)

4:00 Security starts

4:30 Open for dealers and exhibitors only

8:00 Set-up closes for dealers and exhibitors (all doors locked and secured)

Saturday, October 29

8:00am CSNA Board meeting

8:30 Open for dealers and exhibitors only

10:00 Open to the public

10:00 Scout Session I (ends at 12 noon)

1:00 Scout Session II (ends at 3)

3:30 CES meeting

Program: John Hoffman on, "Boy, Do I Have a Deal For You!"
Club Benefit Auction

6:00 Closes for the day

Sunday, October 30

9:30 Bourse open for dealers only

11:00 Open to the public

1:00 Awards Luncheon and Educational Program

Exhibit Awards Presented by Chairman Jim Hunt

Educational Program With Garrett Burke

3:00 Exhibitors can remove their exhibits

5:00 Show closes

6:00 Security ends

Special Room Rate: \$89

The host hotel has offered a special reduced room rate to those attending the CSNA convention for overnight stays between October 28 through October 30. You may book rooms at this special \$89 daily rate (tax not included) up until October 14 (so long as they're still available), which includes double occupancy with two double beds. Additional guests, up to a maximum of four per room, can be accommodated for \$10 extra each. High speed Internet included, private balcony, and triple-sheeted beds with soft and firm pillows. Sounds nice, huh?

CSNA 129th Convention Medal

Also known as “America’s Main Street” and the “Mother Road”, Route 66 was constructed in 1926 and originally ran from Chicago to Los Angeles covering 2,448 miles.

Popularized in songs, the highway was a main trail for migration west during the Dust Bowl period of the 1930s, and even had a hit TV show in the 1960s, “Route 66” with an unforgettable iconic Corvette.

The road passed through the Painted Desert and near the Grand Canyon. Meteor Crater in Arizona was another popular stop. This gave rise to all manner of roadside attractions, including teepee-shaped motels, frozen custard stands, Indian curio shops, and reptile farms. Changes like these to the landscape further cemented 66’s reputation as a microcosm of the culture of America, now linked by the automobile.

US 66 was officially removed from the United States Highway System on June 27, 1985, after it was decided the route was no longer relevant and had been replaced by the Interstate Highway System. But now you can own a medal that commemorates this wonderful stretch of bygone Americana.

The medal designer is Joyce Kuntz, and medals may be ordered from Medals Coordinator Joyce Kuntz, 697 Scripps Dr., Claremont, CA 91711, joycemedals@aol.com, (909) 621-2196. Silver is \$42, golden bronze \$4, oxidized bronze \$5, and the three medal set \$48. Postage is \$1.71 for one, \$1.75 for two, and \$1.88 for the three medal set.



CSNA 12th Annual Northern Educational Symposium

**Vallejo Naval and Historical Museum
734 Marin Street, Vallejo, CA
Saturday, October 22, 2011
9:00am - Registration
10:00am - 4:30pm**

*Larry Casagrande and
John Russell, Jr. Assembling a US Type Set*

Lloyd G. Chan Assembling a Year Set: 1909

Donald L. Hill California Commemoratives

Michael S. Turrini Exonumia and Everything Else

For further information please contact:

Phil Iversen, CSNA Director of Education/Symposium at P.O. Box 5207, Sherman Oaks, CA 91413, or by e-mail at phil_iversen@yahoo.com.

Michael Turrini, Northern California Symposium Coordinator, P.O. Box 4281, Vallejo, CA 94590, (510) 547-0518, (707) 246-6327, or by e-mail at emperorj@juno.com.



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Golden State Coin Show Report

The GSCS, now being hosted solely by the NASC, came off without a hitch. The show ran smoothly, with all of the volunteers handling their tasks “as usual”. New this time was the catering truck that carried a variety of foods and drink, both hot and cold, and that had a hot grill for an especially fresh breakfast or luncheon treat.

Saturday morning saw the usual board and general meeting for NASC,

and there’s a report on the topics and outcomes in the “Goings On” column in this issue.

The show’s first day also had a Boy Scout merit badge clinic (a recent popular addition to shows like this) and a Coins for Kids table.

The banquet on Saturday night was held at The Barkley, a new venue for this function, and though the quarters were a little tight, it seemed to simply



Left: Nona Moore gave the invocation at the beginning of the banquet.

Right: you’ve heard his name and now you’ve seen him: Jim Waldorf was one of the participants at the banquet.



Terry Foster presenting Albertus Hoogeveen the Speaker of the Year Award.



Tony Micciche (last year's recipient) presenting Ginny Bourke the Richard P. Goodson Award.



Don Foster presents GCC representative Mary Yahalom with the President's Trophy Award for the Glendale Coin Club's GlenCoin News, edited by Denise Ballard and published by Oded Paz.



Don Foster presents Jack von Bloeker III with the third place President's Trophy Award for the Bay Cities Coin Club's publication, BCCC Journal.





Walt Ostromecki presented an obviously pleased Dwight Covington with the Maurice M. Gould Memorial Junior Achievement Award.

lend a bit more intimate air to the crowd. Food was delicious and the service attentive. All in all a highly successful event. Congrats to organizer George Moore III and the guidance provided by Ken Arnold.

Awards passed out that night included the NASC Speaker of the Year, won by Albertus Hoogeveen. Albertus has been speaking at many clubs on a variety of topics. Take a peek at the club reports in TCN to see how many groups he's visited. It was all the more appropriate considering that Albertus was the featured speaker at the Educational Forum the day following. Plus you may recall that Albertus was TCN's "Numismatic Luminary" from Jim Hunt's column in the last issue. Albertus seems to get around.

The Richard P. Goodson Award went to the deserving Ginny Bourke. Ginny's always been a hard-working supporter of the organizations she belongs to, and it was a very appropriate presentation.

The Maurice M. Gould Memorial Junior Achievement Award went to Dwight Covington (see photo at top of page).

The President's Trophy for Outstanding Club Bulletin went to Editor Denise Ballard and Oded Paz of the

Glendale Coin Club for *The Glencoin News*. Second place went to Editor Bob Thompson of the Verdugo Hills Coin Club, and third place was won by Jack von Bloeker III for the Bay Cities Coin Club's *BCCC Journal*.

On Sunday, Educational Forum Chair Jim Hunt introduced Albertus Hoogeveen speaking on "Virginia City and the Carson City Mint". Albertus had a variety of items to share: photos from Virginia City's "hey-day", a gorgeous complete collection of Carson City Mint gold, ephemera, etc. It was an engaging talk about an interesting time in our country's history.

The NASC Member Club Gold Benefit Drawing was reportedly a big winner, turning a nice profit not only for NASC, but also for all of the member clubs who sold tickets. Each club got to keep half of the ticket sales, and the other half went to NASC to fund the purchase of the gold, having the tickets printed, etc. The recent popularity of gold, evidenced by the sharp upward trend in pricing, was no doubt a significant factor in the strong sales.

There was also a pie-in-the-face competition between some of the club presidents, but unfortunately we have no specific news or photos of the outcome. Must have been tasty.

GSCS Exhibit Report

by Ginny Bourke

The weather was only a little hotter than the action on the bourse floor at this coin show sponsored by the NASC. The exhibits were outstanding, though few in number. We had six exhibits, one of which was non-competitive. Four people put in exhibits, which were not judged by class but were judged on their merits. The results were:

Best In Show, "Schautaler Relief of Vienna, 1683", exhibitor: Kay Lenker.

First Place, "Where the Nuts Come From: A Survey of Colonial Copper Coinage of Brazil, 1693-

1822", exhibitor: Mike Ontko.

People's Choice, Murray Singer Memorial Award, and Second Place, "Money & Medals from the French Revolution, 1789-1805", exhibitor: Ken Spindler.

Roy Iwata exhibited "Adolph A. Weinman - Designer of the Walking Liberty Half and Winged Liberty Head Dime".

Ken Spindler also exhibited "Holocaust Ghetto Money and Stamps: Nazi Occupied Lodz ('Lutzmannstadt'), Poland" and "International Numismatic Society of San Diego", which was non-competitive.

Ginny Bourke presents Kay Edgerton Lenker with the "Best in Show" award for Kay's exhibit on "Schautaler Relief of Vienna, 1683".



Ginny Bourke presents Ken Spindler with the People's Choice Award, Murray Singer Memorial Award, and second place for his exhibit on "Money and Medals from the French Revolution, 1789-1805".



Goings On

by Greg Burns



Short column for this issue. CSNA has been pretty quiet, other than the pending Southern California convention in October. NASC's board meeting was conducted in about an hour: the shortest I believe I've ever attended. So I'll briefly touch on the changes to the conventions/shows, and then burn through the NASC board meeting highlights.

First, it looks like CSNA's plans for a SoCal show have gelled. See elsewhere in this issue for the info on the late October event just around the corner. Phil Iversen's working hard to make this start-up event a winner. Let's wish him luck. Even better, make sure you attend. For those of you interested in staying overnight, Phil said that the room rate had been reduced to \$89.

As I write this NASC's solo foray into hosting the Golden State Coin Show (GSCS) seems to be having good success. I had always thought the GSCS was a profitable affair, so was a little surprised when last night at the banquet it was announced that we'd "probably" break even. I understood that show attendance was high so assumed that it would have been more profitable yet, considering there was no other organization to split the proceeds with. Ah well, I guess we'll get the final word at the next board meeting.

At the NASC board meeting held during the GSCS we discussed the following.

Treasurer Kay Edgerton Lenker reported that the "net assets" of NASC amounted to \$32,300.26, and that doesn't include something a bit over \$5,000 that will be transferred into the NASC main accounts from the separate GSCS accounts once the show closed and the final bills were paid from that source. That means NASC has something like \$37,000-plus in the wallet. Discounting the one-time-only infusion of around \$16,000 from the recent sale of the Yap stone shows that the organization's finances continue a serious downward slide.

ANA Representative Walt Ostromecki said that as of just a couple weeks yet to go till the Long Beach Expo there were only three folks signed up for the counterfeit detection seminar hosted by NASC and the ANA. If at least a handful more don't pour into the pot in the next week or so it may need to be cancelled. Looks like SoCal isn't much interested in seminars. Walt also passed along that the Chicago ANA show was the "best yet", and that TCN again won the ANA's "Best Regional Publication" award. Yay for us!

Budget and Finance Chair Tony Micciche said that he'd have a better idea of the actual numbers after the GSCS was concluded, but that the NASC deficit had shrunk from perhaps \$6-7,000 a couple years ago down to maybe \$2,000 or so. That's



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improvement. Not enough, but something's better than nothing.

Tony was also ramrod for the "Member Club Gold Benefit Drawing", and said that we were doing much better this year. That may be due to the pie-in-the-face competition going on between Covina, San Bernardino, and Upland coin clubs. The winning club's president gets to chuck a face full of flavor at the two losing presidents. Sounds delicious, even if a bit messy. Tony said the drawing was at a \$400 dollar profit at the beginning of the show.

Kay reported that though fewer tables had been sold to dealers for the GSCS there would be a bit more profit, her budget was met, and she'd know the actuals by show's end.

There was a flurry of "nothing to report" from most of the other chairs

(including me...pretty much everything I have to report is printed in these pages.) We decided that the next NASC board meeting would be on November 20 at 11AM in the usual location in Duarte. Plus a vote passed a motion to change NASC from four board meetings per year down to three (most likely in May, August, and November), and just like that—*bam!*—we were done. In and out in about an hour, a record.

Remember that CSNA's board meeting will be early in the morning on the Saturday of the October 29-30 show. So get your Starbucks or other caffeinated beverage of choice, and meet me there...



Youth Corner

by Michael S. Turrini
*CSNA Youth Numismatist
Coordinator*

This past July the Royal Canadian Numismatic Association (RCNA) convention was held in Windsor, Ontario, Canada, just across from Detroit, Michigan. Lloyd G. Chan and I ran the convention's youth activities.

The convention had two youth oriented activities. One was the traditional youth table, with its plentiful give-a-ways and supportive adults and youngsters. Any child "swinging-by" the table was given much and usually left quite content and with a huge smile. The principle factor in this youth table's success was its proximity to the entry of the main bourse: no one could not enter the bourse and exhibit area without walking by the youth table. The other activity was the Saturday youth auction.

This youth auction has become a major component of the RCNA convention's youth activities, and it's always held on Saturday. This year attendance was down, with only 18 youngsters registered to bid, while donations were up, giving a final total of 56 lots. To ease the time upon youngsters and supervising adults, the auction was divided into two sessions, and the youthful bidders were given additional auction money, the approach being "give them more money to have more fun"!

Paul R. Johnson, the only numismatist to ever be the "Outstanding Young Numismatist" for both ANA



and RCNA, called the ceremonial first lot. I, with John Wilson, 19, from Halifax, Nova Scotia, rotated calling the lots. Ann Maria Siteman and her husband, Ron, both also from Halifax, assisted, and their son, John, was an active bidder. Lloyd Chan did the recording and cashier duties.

Boy, did we have fun! The kids "got-into-it", and a few were quite serious about their bidding, saving funds for a desired lot. The auction lasted over an hour and half, including the imposed break. *Canadian Coin News* covered and took some snapshots.

While this report focuses on our northern neighbor, there are several "lessons learned" that would be applicable towards similar activities here.

One, the position and location of a youth table is imperative. It needs to be convenient to the visiting youngsters and their parents plus prominent enough to attract attention and interest from others. Since the Canadian table was right at the entrance, several bourse dealers plus attendees traversing by became interested and donated.

The youth table also had an adequate backup table, work space, and seating.

Two, the youth auction needs to be a main event or highlight, with energy and enthusiasm. Our Canadian neighbors began in 2005 with a youth auction which has evolved into an annual event. The success to these auctions is traced to beginning a year in-advance, dedicated adult coordinators, and allowing the youngsters to join in the fun. Rather than an adult doing all the auctioneering, John, at 19, did about half, and the youngsters responded well to someone closer to their own age. In addition, we shared laughs with the bidders, particularly when a boy was out-bid by a girl: "Hey, young man, this wouldn't be the only time a girl wins over you!"

There was one negative which affected attendance. The auction was located distant from the main floor and other events of the convention. The auction was on the fourth floor, down a long lanai from the second floor's bourse and exhibits. Regretfully, directional signs were not posted.

A positive was that the room was spacious and well-lighted. The convention and venue support staff were cooperative with spacious seating arrangements. Like adults, youngsters do not like be crowded.

As for Calgary, Alberta, in July 2012, both Lloyd and I are again scheduled to be present, and the local organizing committee is already supportive.

Shown are three snapshots, one with Paul R. Johnson, the RCNA's executive director and also a longtime CSNA member, calling the ceremonial first lot. The second with successful bidder Nicholas Faucher, 16, from the

Ottawa Coin Club, displaying his winning lot with Michael S. Turrini. Nick is also a young numismatic author who has been published in the Ottawa Coin Club's monthly *Moneta*. The third snapshot is of John Wilson, 19, and Michael S. Turrini, the dual team auctioneers.

Comments are always welcomed. Please communicate via emperori@juno.com.

Remember: have fun with your hobby! Always serve others! Enjoy your collecting! And, create hope and do good!



We Get Letters...

Looking for TCN Reader Help...

Good Afternoon,

I am writing on behalf of the Wisconsin Historical Society where we subscribe to and archive issues of The California Numismatist. It appears we are somehow missing Volume 6, no. 4 from Winter 2009. I wondered whether it's possible that a back issue might yet be available that could be sent to us. If so we greatly appreciate it!

Thank you for your time.

Regards,

—**Jennie Freeburg**

Serials Assistant

Wisconsin Historical Society

816 State St.

Madison, WI 53706

(608) 264-6531

jennifer.freeburg@

wisconsinhistory.org

Hi Jennie,

I'm sorry that I don't have one available. But I'll be happy to write up a short pitch in the upcoming issue on your behalf to see if one of our readers does. I'll bet someone will be able to help out. I'll include your contact info so they can get in touch with you directly. Good luck,

Greg

TCN Reprints

Mr. Burns,

Good day. I am Patrick Sisler of Grass Valley, CA. I work with Sierra Gold and Coin here as the company



admin and chief cook and bottle washer. I read with interest Len Ratzmans' article "Two-Legged Buffalo's" in your summer 2009 issue of TCN...

I am trying to teach folks around here about numismatics and errors in general. I will be holding free classes soon, if I can finish my lesson plans, on all of these subjects as well as more for adults and children to introduce them to our hobby.

I would like to use these articles in our website that we are building to educate if possible. Please advise and thank you for your time.

Our website is www.sierragoldandcoins.com.

Sincerely,

—**Patrick Sisler**

Sure, Patrick. Please just be sure to give proper attribution to TCN and provide a link to our site: www.CalNumismatist.com.

Regards,

Greg

Aron on Mehl

Dear Greg:

I read with interest Bill Febuary's article on B. Max Mehl in the spring issue of TCN. As an owner of the actual 1941 *William Forrester Dunham*

auction catalog the prices realized are truly amazing! There are numerous examples of coins selling for less than \$10 that would bring several thousand dollars each in the current 2011 market. Of course, the two ultra rarities, the 1804 dollar and 1822 half eagle that sold for a combined \$16,000 would easily bring \$10,000,000 if sold at public auction today. Even factoring in the “bad deals”, such as common Morgan dollars selling for \$2 or \$3 each, Bill’s statement that the sale would bring ten times the 1941 values is way to conservative (sorry, Bill). My guess would be closer to 200 to 300 times the prices realized of \$83,364.08.

On another note, if anyone is interested in looking at the original, gold-leaf covered catalog (with prices realized) it will be available at my table at the Buena Park Coin Show (October 1 and 2). The show is at the Retail Clerks Hall, 8550 Stanton Ave., Buena Park.

In closing, as I’ve mentioned to you several times, Greg, you always do a terrific job as editor of TCN. I look forward to receiving and reading it from cover to cover. Thanks for all your hard work!

Warmest regards,

—**Michael H. Aron**

Michael Aron Rare Coins

Great-Uncle Cerillo

Hi,

I read in TCN that the Fontana Coin Club closed down in 2006. I am looking for information about my great-uncle, who was the club’s vice president some 40 years ago, and I was wondering if you had the contact info of some members of the club that

may have access to the old records. Thank you in advance for any information you may provide... My great uncle’s name was Lawrence “Larry” Cirillo, and he died in 1972. He was vice president at that time.

Sincerely,

—**Marcello Cirillo**

marcello@mcirillo.eu

Hi Marcello,

Let me forward by e-mail your question on to some members that may be able to help. I’ll also run a query in the upcoming issue and publish your e-mail address if that’s okay with you. Let me know.

Regards,

Greg

Who’s the Market?

Dear Editor;

I just became a member of the California State Numismatic Association. My first copy of the California Numismatist surprised me with its quality and excellent articles remembering Max Mehl, the piece on Seward, and the “dash” piece among others.

The same day I received the California Numismatist I received two parcels at my P O Box. Both contained auction catalogs from two of the remaining major numismatic auction companies. Stacks-Bowers and Heritage. The Stacks-Bowers (S-B) box contained six separate catalogs. Heritage had two. These catalogs are wonderful books. Not only are they beautifully illustrated with color photos of some of the rarest numismatic items extant for collectors, but they are also filled with a wealth of numismatic information that can not be duplicated from any other source.

Once the auction is over, these catalogs become text books. If you haven't read any catalog produced by these auction houses, buy one or ten from one of the numismatic book dealers. They are inexpensive, especially when compared to the quality, expanse of factual information, and may form the nucleus of a numismatic library.

Getting back to the current catalogs I received, they represent coins and other numismatic material that will be offered for sale at the 2011 ANA Convention in Chicago.

The thinnest one is the S-B Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection Part V that contains only 55 lots. Not considering lot 5055 described as a "monumental Bound Set of the Three Initial Serial Numbered Educational Series Uncut Sheets", the average starting price averages \$5,204 a lot, quite a sum for an average collector!. The reason I exclude lot 5055, is because it would tilt the average by quite a sum (to over \$23,000 a lot) because the estimated price of 5055 is "One Million Dollars and up". Gee, up from a million.

Another of the (SB) catalogs is entitled "Rarities Night". It contains over 800 lots, the catalog contains 500 pages and weighs almost 4 pounds. Many of the coins are legend, the descriptions are concise, voluminous, consuming. There are 4 1895 Proof Morgans, one of them, lot 7448, is NGC graded Proof-68 tied for the finest 95 Proof Morgan graded by NGC. More intriguing is lot 7452, a "Gem Branch Mint 1895-O Proof" Morgan graded by NGC as Proof-66 Cameo.

Other coins include the finest known 1855-S 50 cent piece NGC MS-67, a 1870-CC half dollar, one of the two finest known, High graded

Libertas Americana Medals (2), two 1918 MS-67 Buffaloes, a 1898-O Barber Quarter, PCGS MS-66 along with the next lot a 1909-O quarter (1909-O is considered a key of the set, seemingly less available than the "big three" (96-S, 01-S and the 13-S) graded PCGS MS-66 with one of those silly CACker stickers for good measure, while the next three lots are Proof MS-68s Barber quarters. Lot 7328 is a "presumably Unique" bronze cast of McNeil's third proposed design for the reverse of his SLQ. Further on there are numerous high grade proof gold; a 1899 quarter eagle as PCGS Proof 67, six Stellas, a 1906-D double eagle as PCGS Specimen -66 with a superfluous CACker tag. This needless to say, assuming most lots reach their reserves, this is a mega--million dollar sale.

Heritage has a comparable auction catalog to S-B "Rarities Night" entitled "Platinum Night". Among Heritage's "platinum" coins is lot 7332, a 1893-S Morgan graded NGC MS-67 pedigreed from the famous Norweb Sale, a complete run (yes one of each) of breath-taking Proof Morgans including both 1878's with an average grade around MS-66+, so if you missed out on the first 95 Morgan, here is another chance to win one, Lot 7370 a 1895 PCGS PR67 Deep Cameo. But not only does Heritage offer the complete run or "regular" proof Morgan issues, there are four more 1895 Proof Morgans lots 7388 - 7391, one a low graded, lightly circulated PCGS PR55 CACker (for good measure for those who have doubts about the ability of PCGS and NGC to grade coins honestly or accurately?) for those bidders with limited discre-

tionary income. The final 1895 Proof offered is in lot 7402, part of a gorgeously toned 7 piece proof set PCGS PR66-67, making the most repetitive coin found in the S-B and Heritage ANA sales 1895 proof Morgans!

Good for the new merged firm of Stacks-Bowers and the venerable Heritage Auctions getting their 15% commissions and various seller's fees.

Here is the point of this monograph: who are these auction companies catering to with their rarity auctions; the 26,000 members of the ANA? It would seem to this writer that these auctions are geared to attract the 2% of the richest Americans. Certainly the greatest majority of ANA members are not bidding on million dollar lots or on 1895 proof Morgans. Do the two remaining largest auction houses offer affordable more common G-VF coins for the rest of us? I don't think they care, there is no money to inflate their bottom lines keeping this HOBBY, not the COIN BUSINESS they seem to do so well pursuing with sales of 25-100 dollar coins. Do they care about the general members of the ANA who can not plunk down 6 or perhaps 7 figures for a 1895 Proof Morgan? Probably not.

Where are the coins that a collector organization such as the ANA should be offering to its membership? I know, on the bourse floor. But this is an entirely different market. The bourse floor is for real honest to goodness coin collecting folks who are trying to find that VG 1909-S-VDB or a 32-D quarter. It is obvious to this writer that the auction companies get their way not unlike the stock market barons that continue to squeeze the middle class effectively adjusting markets to their

advantage with impunity.

But more important than nit-picking the rare and expensive lots offered by these companies is this: with all there amassed wealth from their auction sales what are they doing to attract new coin collectors? What about youthful collectors that would insure that there will be a coin collecting HOBBY in the future? These large companies should take responsibility to help attract new collectors, they have the money, the power, but not the will.

—Evan Kopald

*Interesting thoughts, Evan. Let's see if we collect any comments from the TCN readers... Regards,
Greg*

The Ancient Larry Reppeteau

Greg,

I had the great privilege to call Larry Reppeteau my friend as did many CSNA members. He continues to be a great numismatic influence on me. I thought that I would relate a story he told me that his friends would enjoy. Once, on a long drive to a PCNS board meeting, we were talking about how we started collecting coins. He told me that he was in the armed services stationed in some far off place (India as I recall) and his commanding officer told him to go into town and buy some fruit for the unit. When buying the fruit, the vendor did not have proper change so went into the back and returned to give him some silver coins. One was very strange so Larry kept it. When he returned to San Francisco some years later, he found a coin dealer who informed

him that it was an ancient Greek coin. This stoked his famous curiosity and led him into numismatics with great results. But I teased him every chance I could that he was so old, that he was only collector I knew who had received an ancient coin in circulation. It was always a good laugh. I will miss him greatly.

Regards,

—Michael Wehner

Thar's Gold in Them Thar Waters!

Dear Mr. Burns:

I read the article in TCN titled, "A Gold Coin Treasure in San Pedro Bay? – or – Just Another Tale of Wells Fargo?" and have spotted an error, although the error has nothing to do with conclusions drawn by the author as to the disappearance of the gold. His error was in citing that Benjamin D. Wilson committed suicide shortly after Medora died. Medora died in

1863 shortly after the Ada Hancock disaster. Benjamin Wilson did not die until March of 1878 at the age of 66 of a heart attack. Benjamin Wilson, himself, wrote just before his death the following: "Hope to pass the remainder of my days in peace with God and man, as well as with myself." Signed by B. D. Wilson, Dec. 12, 1877.

I would be interested in the sources the author used for this article, and if possible please communicate to the author my interest in his sources for Benjamin Davis.

Thank You,

—Mike Taylor

Hi Mike,

Glad to hear you're interested in Walt's article. It's an interesting story. I'll copy Walt on this (e-mailed) reply so that the two of you can converse directly.

Regards,

Greg

YN Masters Finalist

Cole Schenewerk was named as one of two finalists in the inauguration of the ANA's "YN Masters Program" as announced in the July issue of *The Numismatist*. The program recognizes advanced YNs for competitive research projects. Cole was the ANA's YN of the Year in 2009.

CSNA Library Grows at New Home

CSNA's library has nearly 2,000 volumes, many of which are long out-of-print, and includes some references not found the ANA's large library.

"Since relocation in September, 2010, the library has received significant donations, adding new editions

or references not in its current on-line catalog. In fact, additional shelving must be installed," reports Librarian Donald L. Hill. The current on-line listing is available at www.calcoin.org.

The library is located on the mezzanine level of the Vallejo Naval and Historical Museum at 734 Marin Street in downtown Vallejo. Hours are Tuesdays 1pm to 2pm and the second Saturday of every month from 1pm to 3pm (holidays and large museum events excluded. Admission is free.

In addition to the street address mentioned above, readers may contact the library at 707-554-2529 or csnalibrary@gmail.com. Researchers and users are advised to call ahead to confirm visit arrangements.



STAR COINS

PHIL IVERSEN



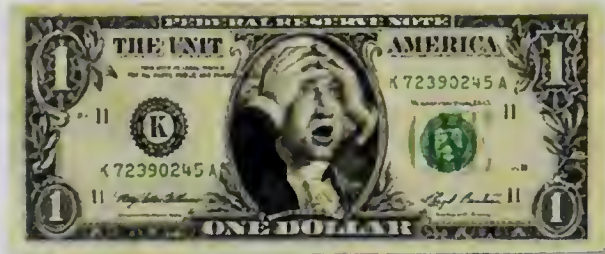
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(818) 509-9774 ANA, CES, CSNA, NASC, SPMC, TAMS

Garrett Burke on PBS's "Between the Lines"

It's now past, but Garrett was interviewed (second time now) on this show, this time tying in Garrett's role as concept designer for the California state quarter to Garrett's book and series of materials on "Quarterama". Garrett's extended his interesting story-telling skills to cover all of the state quarters. Those interested in watching the show can undoubtedly find it on-line (youtube.com, or the station's site at www.la36.org).

Dealer Joel Anderson's Find

Joel broke the story that due to the state of the economy from the politicians these days, the Treasury department has redesigned the dollar bill...



Lazy TCN Editor Gets Knuckles Rapped

Well, maybe not, but he should have. TCN Editor Greg Burns admitted recently having taken *way* too long to get the literary awards out to the winners and the news out to TCN readers. Shamefaced, with both cheeks burning a bright red and sweating profusely, he promised to, "...do a lot better job next year!" He better. We know where he lives...

Got E-Mail?

Did you know TCN maintains an e-mail list? It's true. We don't send out much, usually just "hard copy is going to press" and things like that. But if you can stand another handful of e-mails throughout the year please feel free to sign-up at www.CalNumismatist.com.

Walt Ostromecki Elected ANA Vice President

Walter Ostromecki has been elected vice president of the ANA in the only contested race in the 2011 balloting. Walt received 3,217 votes out of the 5,850 ballots returned.

Congratulations, Walt!

ANA Executive Director Placed on Administrative Leave

Larry Shepherd has been placed on administrative leave during an organizational review process, President Tom Hallenbeck has announced. As of early September there's been no further release of information. Stay tuned for future developments.

RIP to Two TCN Readers

As reported in the April issue of *The Numismatist*, father and son numismatists Richard C. Striley and Mark H. Striley died within a little more than two months of one another.

Richard (83) of Buena Park, passed away on January 18. He opened his first coin shop in the late

1950's and retired in the 1980's. He is survived by his wife, Natalie; a daughter, Michelle; a son, Roy; 14 grandchildren and 11 great-grandchildren.

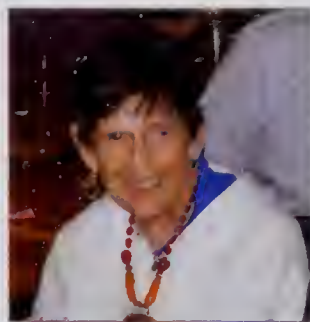
Mark (56) of Santa Margarita, passed away on November 15, 2010. He started Mark Striley Rare Coins and Jewelry in his home city in the 1970's. His is survived by soulmate Debra; four sons, Ryan, Adam, Justin, and Kyle; and two daughters, Carly and Tiffany.

Both Richard and Mark were readers of TCN, and we'll miss them both.

RIP Gwen Heistand

Gwen Heistand passed away from liver failure on Sunday, June 26. She was a long standing member and past president of the Long Beach Coin Club (LBCC), and served to the end as their historian. She supported many

functions throughout Long Beach, such as the Boy Scouts, and dispersing coins and numismatic material throughout the Long Beach school system (her career was a educator).



She and husband Warren were travelers and always returned with interesting numismatic items to show to the LBCC during Show and Tell. She also loved her camera and was prolific in taking photos.

Her memorial service was held on July 23rd at the Los Altos United Methodist Church and was well attended by her family, friends and of course LBCC members. She will be missed, so please take a few moments and wish her well into the next life.

Charbneau So-Called Dollar Book Released

Jeff Shevlin and coauthor William D. Hyder examine the history, art, and architecture of the Golden Gate International Exposition that inspired Jules Charbneau's design for his souvenir gold dollars. They tell Charbneau's life story to help the collector better understand the man behind the popular medals, and they uncover his earlier entry into numismatic history when he designed the popular Alaska gold souvenir medals struck for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in 1909.

The heart of the book is Shevlin's in-depth analysis of the thirteen known varieties of the Charbneau

dollar. Each variety is illustrated with detailed photographs by Todd Pollack. The enlarged images allow the reader to fully appreciate the elegance of the design and the artistry of the engraver.

The book can be ordered from So-Called Books, 7737 Fair Oaks Blvd., Suite 250, Carmichael, CA 95608. Hardbound, 8.5x11, 94-page full color editions are \$34.95. A signed and numbered collector's leather bound edition, limited to 75 copies, is available for \$95. Shipping is \$4.50 per book. California orders must add 9.25% sales tax.

For more information visit online at www.

So-CalledDollar.com, telephone (916) 955-2569, or email SoCalledGuy@Hotmail.com.



CSNA Membership Application

Membership Category	Cost
Individual (1 year)	\$20
Individual (2 years)	\$39
Individual (3 years)	\$55
Associate (spouse)	\$10
Junior (under 18)	\$10
Club/Organization	\$30

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I herewith make application for membership in the association subject to its constitution and by-laws.

Signature: _____

Sponsored by (optional): _____

Send this application, including a check/money order payable to "CSNA" for your dues, addressed to:

Michael S. Turrini, CSNA Membership
PO Box 4003
Alameda, CA 94590-0400

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Around the State...



Club Reporter—North

Jeff Shevlin

7737 Fair Oaks Blvd., Suite 250

Carmichael, CA 95608

socalledguy@hotmail.com

Club Reporter—South

Virginia Bourke

10601 Vista Camino

Lakeside, CA 92040-1605

vlbourke@cox.net

Ginny's Gleanings: Just a reminder to those clubs who do not provide bulletins to their members. All I really need is a little information on who is providing the program, shows, etc. I will be glad to add your club to the list of Southern California clubs. All your club must be is a member of CSNA or NASC or both. Enjoy your hobby. Garrett Burke will be interviewed sometime in September on the KPBS program "Between the Lines".

Jeff's Comments: The latest batch of club newsletters from the Northern California coin community focused on summer, picnics and pot lucks. Summer is a great time to get together with fellow coin collectors and socialize. There were many presentations and educational activities going on at the local club level. Bill Hyder and I just published a book on the gold, silver, and copper coins struck by Jules Charbneau at the 1939-1940 Golden Gate International Exposition titled, *Discover the World of Charbneau So-Called Dollars*. If any clubs would like to have an educational presentation on that topic, please contact me at SoCalledGuy@Hotmail.com

Club Reports...

WHITTIER COIN CLUB had a picnic meeting in May, which was very well attended. A video entitled "Independence Day; the History of July 4th Throughout America" provided the entertainment at the June meeting. The movie explains how many of the 4th of July customs got their start. **Rob Freeman** presented a Powerpoint overview of *Ancient Celtic Coinage* at the July meeting. The group also did a bus trip to the Pala Casino in July.

VERDUGO HILLS COIN CLUB celebrated their 47 years as a club in May. **Patrick Ian Perez** spoke on *Collecting World Coins by Type* at the June meeting. In July, the coolest place to be was at the meeting enjoying the *Ice Cream Social*. This was catered by **Tammy Berry** assisted by **William** and **Benjamin**.

VALLEJO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY like most clubs has a numismatic theme for their meetings. What they have added that many clubs do not is a food theme that is also part of each meeting. Food themes include pasta night, party tray night and hot dog night. It appears the VNS has very good attendance at their club meetings. The recent Renn Auction raised \$720. **President Harry Davis** and **Michael Turrini** presented a coin collectors retreat presentation *Exonumia and Everything Else*.

UPLAND COIN CLUB members were educated about *Exonumia* from the presentation of **Jim Phillips** in May. **Al Hoogeveen** spoke in June about *Boy Scout Exonumia*. In July, **Walter Ostromecki** talked about *Funeral Money*. This is an old Chinese custom of burning money when someone dies.

STANISLAUS COUNTY COIN CLUB thanked **Mike Tandy** and **Dan Brown** for running their recent show. **Terry** and **Sandy Woodward** ran it for so many years it still seems strange to have a show without them. Terry and Sandy are happily relocated in Oregon; they still come to California for larger conventions.

SAN JOSE COIN CLUB gave a big thanks to **Ed Sins** for his informative talk on *The Granite Lady*. Ed spoke of the reasons for the mint, the building process, the coins minted and the attacks on the mint. **Brian Daniels** gave a presentation on *What Goes Into a Type Coin Collection*, how many coins are included and what people look for when seeking type coins.

SAN FRANCISCO COIN CLUB won second prize in the ANA's National Coin Week Contest. The club prize is a set of Confederate States of America notes. There were 15 difficult questions and the SFCC apparently did quite well answering them.

SAN DIEGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY members held a very successful auction at the May meeting. The *Picnic in the Park* in June, had to be held indoors as someone had removed all the picnic tables. Everyone gobbled up **Ken Spindler's** special chili! This was also *Other Hobby Night*. **Mike Shaw** displayed two books written by two of his uncles about their experiences during World War I. One uncle is an Englishman and the other is an American. **Jim Wells** loves to study and do research about the relationships of the royal families in Europe. He had many books on this subject. **Terry Cruggs** customized cars for many years and brought in photo albums showing his prize-winning cars. **Ralph Munoz** educated the members about checkpoints for determining counterfeit bust halves at the July meeting. In August, **Ginny Bourke** presented a talk on

the book “Devil in the White City” by Erik Larson, which is all about the 1893 World Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Great book!

SACRAMENTO VALLEY COIN CLUB learned *How to Detect Cleaned Coins* when **Jerry Carsman** gave a talk on that subject. **Assistant Treasurer Phil Asher** passed away recently. Phil was a regular member of the club and a great supporter in many ways. **Terry Midby**, the clubs youth outreach chairman, announced that the John L. Schuch Young Numismatist Scholarship was awarded to **Dakota Raybur**. Dakota attended the ANA Summer Seminar in Colorado Springs compliments of **John Schuch**. John is sponsoring an annual scholarship for youth members of the SVCC.

REDWOOD EMPIRE COIN CLUB featured an excellent talk by **Bill Van V.** about his days working in security at the US Mint in San Francisco. Bill was a sergeant in security and spent 14 years working at the Old Mint. He mentioned a two foot crack in a wall which remains there from the 1906 earthquake. Bill said if someone accidentally gets locked in a vault there is an escape hatch which leads to an enclosed space surrounded by bulletproof glass.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY listened to a presentation on *A Visit to the Saint-Gandens National Historic Site* by **Sandra** and **Michael Whalen**. **Jerry Schimmel** gave a talk on *Architecture and Exonumia of San Francisco's Barbary Coast and Red Light Districts 1890-1920*. Jerry showed historical photos and contrasted them with surviving buildings today. *The USS Constellation: The Ship and the Medal* was the name of a talk given by **Dan Hipple**. The USS Constitution was the first commissioned warship in the US Navy.

NORTHROP GRUMMAN COIN CLUB members learned about US paper money in June from **Greg Bercovitz** program *Introduction to Small Size US Currency*. **Larry Buck** did an outstanding program in July on *Ancient Coin Cleaning Instructions*. Larry gave all the members coins to practice on and bring back to the July meeting.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION is requesting nominations for the Miller Medal so if you know of anyone that has long served the hobby please consider submitting their name. The NCNA Nor-Cal X coin show was a success. Discussions were underway on how to celebrate their fiftieth anniversary but so far nothing has been decided.

LONG BEACH COIN CLUB supported the club table at the Long Beach Coin Show. Also in June, **Ari Jacob** gave a presentation of *How National Bank Notes Used to Work*. **Mark Baskin** discussed *Fractional Currency* in July. Ice cream and pie were enjoyed by all courtesy of **Larry** and **Joyce Greensrud**.

INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF SAN DIEGO learned a lot from **Mike Shaw's** presentation of *Coins of Western Europe* in May. **Ken Aring** presented a slide show on *Iraq, Afghanistan, and the Paper Money Used Today* at the June meeting. All members participated at the July meeting on the topic *A Country I Visited or Where My Ancestors re From*. **Bob Fritsch** presented very challenging quizzes pertinent to the subject covered each month.

HEMET COIN CLUB's May program was *Preventing Identity Theft* presented by **Rosalie Moyer**, a police volunteer. The club picnic in June was enjoyed by all with a special thank you to **Rafael Flores** for all his hard work. The July program was presented by **Bob Vietens**, noted author of five books on historic homes in the Hemet/San Jacinto area.

HEARTLAND COIN CLUB worked hard and had a very successful coin show in May. Kudos to **Joe Swinko** and his team. **David Argow** took over the duties of medal chairman relieving **Joyce Darnell** from one of her many jobs. **Joe Yager** located two San Diego Panama Pacific Exposition medals in Hemet and proudly showed them off. The club celebrated their birthday in May, but the cake and ice cream were enjoyed in June.

GLENDALE COIN CLUB's meeting in April featured an *Extended Show and Tell*. All members participated and it was highly successful. In May, **President Mary Yahalom** passed the gavel to incoming **President Don Berry**. Member **John Duff** set up his camera and macro lens for numismatic photography and was kept busy. The other new officers are; **Treasurer Kim Klein**, and **Editor Denise Ballard** who also coordinates refreshments. Mary Yahalom is secretary. *Coin-O* was the very popular program at the July meeting.

GATEWAY COIN CLUB members were requested to bring their most valuable, rarest and most difficult to find coins to their next club meeting. **Past President Dick Bressler** submitted the club's winning design for the 2011 medal which featured Merced's Bradley Overpass, an arc-welded steel girder bridge built in 1931.

FRESNO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY members were enlightened by a presentation given by **Phil Plettner** on *Mining and Minting in Carson City*. Phil attended the ANA's tour of the Gold Country and the Sierra Nevada that followed The Money Show in Sacramento and he gave an update on how good the tour was. **Editor Randy Clifton** gave a presentation on *The Carson City Twenty Cent Piece*. **Former CSNA President Ruth Phillips** hosted a FNS board meeting at her house. Ruth reported that the previous coin show was smaller than usual and most in attendance came to sell more than to buy.

FREMONT COIN CLUB is planning their joint picnic with the Vallejo Numismatic Society on September 10th. **President Chuck Call** and the FCC board

approved for a special medal to be provided to members attending the clubs 2012 installation dinner and the clubs 40th anniversary. **Copper King Chuck White** gave an interesting presentation on *Mining Copper from Circulation*, putting aside pre-1982 pennies made of copper which are valued at approximately 2.7 cents melt. The FCC is selling early bird passes to their coin show to raise additional revenues for the club; it appears to be a success. **Briita Ehlers** won Best of Show as an exhibitor at their recent coin show.

FAIRFIELD COIN CLUB watched a video of **Herb Miles** talk on *Black Numismatics*. First time I recall hearing about a club watching a video for a presentation, apparently Herb was not available to attend the meeting in person. Scheduled meeting themes include *Commemorative Coins*, *Silver Coins* and *Star Notes*. For November **Bill Bartz** will again be doing his *High-Low Bill Contest*, with a twist, 1976 \$2 star notes.

DOWNEY NUMISMATISTS had a very special meeting in June. **Al Hoogeveen** spoke on how to acquire high-grade coins, his topic *The Ultimate Collection Part VI*. Part VII was covered in July. Lucky **Ron Awerkamp** won the Mexican 2 peso gold coin drawing. When members attend meetings, they fill out one ticket and put it in a pot for the special gold drawing. When the board directs, a name is chosen randomly. Of course, the more meetings attended, the better the chances.

DIABLO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY's annual barbecue was held at the Back Texas Forty Restaurant. Their next coin show will is scheduled for the Crown Plaza Hotel. **Todd Pollock** gave a presentation on *Digital Coin Photography*. He talked about how he turned his hobby into a full time career. Topics covered were camera, lighting, lens, gray cards, copy stand and computer setup. I can vouch for Todd's photography skills, he photographed the centerfold coins in my new book on Charbneau dollars.

DELTA COIN CLUB holds a contest at each meeting where members win prizes for the lowest and highest serial number for a particular Federal Reserve note; last month was for district K. **Tony Rantz** requested additional items to be donated for the clubs fund-raising auction scheduled for September. **Michael Turrini** and **Doc Lloyd Chan** gave a talk on *Collecting Sets of Coins from a Particular Date*.

CUPERTINO COIN CLUB thanked **Ken B.** and **Ron K.** for their talk on *Ebay and the Internet*. The CCC held a joint picnic with the San Jose Coin Club; steak was the main course. The CCC holds their board meeting at a McDonald's fast food restaurant. **Katherine R.** said she will give a presentation on *The History of the CCC*.

COINEERS' meetings always feature a specific *Show and Tell* theme. In May, *Oldest Foreign Coin* was the topic. *Best Nickel* was the subject in June. The meetings always have drawings, an auction and refreshments.

CHULA VISTA COIN CLUB member **Ralph Munoz** collects bust halves by type. At a recent Long Beach show, he purchased a book on bust halves and was stopped by a man who just happened to be the author. They had a great time! In June, *Show and Tell* featured paper money and in July, *Favorite Coin from a Foreign Country*. Both topics brought in a lot of member participation. The potluck in August was a huge success.

CALIFORNIA EXONUMIST SOCIETY member **Bob Fritish**, who is a distant member from the granite state, wrote an article *Why Not Collect Medals?* The article stated that medals are almost unlimited in scope, they commemorate past events, promote current events, honor individuals and serve as awards. The CES plans to hold their fund-raising auction in October during the CSNA convention. Dues have been increased to \$10. There was also a reprinted article by **Alan Weinberg** and **Mike Greenspan** titled *End of Days* about how collectors need to make plans on what happens to their collection before it is too late.

BURBANK COIN CLUB had a fantastic Italian feast free to members at their meeting in May. In June, the members worked hard on the free coin-appraisal event. There were 42 attendees bringing in coins. The club is already planning their Christmas dinner.

BAY CITIES COIN CLUB members were awed by **Jack vB's** proof Liberty dollar during the May *Show and Tell*. Not to be undone, **Scott S.** showed off his pine tree shilling. **Bill C.** loves early English coins and brought in three from the 1600's featuring three King Williams. In June, **Scott S.** brought in his oak tree colonial coin, which has been dubbed the fourth finest in the entire US. Jack vB brought in his collection of gold coins, which included the Mexican 50 Peso gold coin. In July, **Steve D.** brought in his four 2010 five-ounce America the Beautiful coins.

ALAMEDA COIN CLUB holds their meeting at a Round Table pizza parlor; sounds like a great location to me. They met there to assemble courtesy bags for the dealers that set up at their club coin show. The claimed their bourse was one of the club's largest ever with over 50 dealers and 300-400 guest in attendance. **Michael Turrini** received thanks from the club for running the children's table and **Chuck Call** was thanked for donating modern proof sets for the children's raffle.

Directory of Member Clubs

Changes should be sent by a club officer via mail to the applicable association's corresponding secretary. CSNA and NASC membership status is indicated in parentheses at the end of each club's listing.

- Alameda Coin Club**—meets 1st Tuesday, 6:45 p.m., Alameda Free Library, 1550 Oak Street, Alameda; mailing address: P.O. Box 1763, Alameda, CA 94501-0202. (CSNA)
- Bay Cities Coin Club**—meets 2nd Thursday, 6:30 p.m., El Segundo Library, 111 W. Mariposa Ave., El Segundo; mailing address: c/o Jack von Bloeker III, 5714 Apia Drive, Cypress, CA 90630. (NASC)
- Brentwood Coin Club**—meets 1st Thursday, 7:00 p.m., Raley's Food Center (staff room by the Pharmacy), 2400 Sand Creek Rd., Brentwood; mailing address: P.O. Box 1237, Brentwood, CA 94513; e-mail: Collectors@CoinClub.cc. (CSNA)
- Burbank Coin Club (formerly Lockheed Coin Club)**—meets 1st Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Joslyn Center (Nutrition Room), 1301 W. Olive Ave., Burbank; mailing address: c/o Don Fujitani, 215 Cedar Heights Drive, Thousand Oaks, CA 91360. (NASC)
- California Exonumist Society**—meets twice a year during the semi-annual CSNA Conventions; mailing address: Michael S. Turrini, P.O. Box 4104, Vallejo, CA 94590-0410; e-mail: EmperorI@juno.com. (CSNA, NASC)
- California State Numismatic Association**—meets twice a year during CSNA conventions at various locations; mailing address: Stephen Huston, P.O. Box 1388, Alameda, CA 94501; e-mail: ask@numorum.com; Web site: www.calcoin.org. (CSNA, NASC)
- Chula Vista Coin Club**—meets 1st Thursday, 7:00 p.m., San Diego County Library, Bonita Branch, 4375 Bonita Road, Bonita; mailing address: 10601 Vista Camino, Lakeside, CA 92040; Web site: www.chulavistacoinclub.org. (CSNA)
- Coineers Coin Club**—meets 3rd Thursday, 7:00 p.m., 4675 Tecolote Road, San Diego, CA; mailing address: 829 Portsmouth Court, San Diego, CA 92109. (CSNA)
- Covina Coin Club**—meets 3rd Wednesday, 8:00 p.m., San Dimas Royal Mobile Homes Clubhouse, 1630 W. Covina Blvd., San Dimas.; mailing address: Helen Desens, 282 W. Bygrove St., Covina, CA 91722. (CSNA, NASC)
- Cupertino Coin Club**—meets 2nd Friday, 7:30 p.m., West Valley Presbyterian Church, Parish Hall, 6191 Bollinger Avenuc, Cupertino, CA; mailing address: P.O. Box 448, Cupertino, CA 95015-0448; Web site: www.cupertinocoinclub.com. (CSNA)
- Delta Coin Club**—meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 7:30 p.m., Eagles Hall, 1492 Bourbon Street, Stockton, CA 95204; mailing address: P.O. Box 216, Victor CA 95253-0216. (CSNA)
- Diablo Numismatic Society**—meets 3rd Thursday, 7:00 p.m., Concord Police Department meeting room, 1350 Galindo St., Concord; contact: James Laird, president, (925) 200-2276; c-mail: info@diablocoinclub.org; Web site: www.diablocoinclub.org. (CSNA)
- Downey Numismatists**—meets 4th Monday, 7:30 p.m., Downey Retirement Center, 11500 Dolan Ave., Downey; mailing address: Albertus Hoogeveen, P.O. Box 222, Downey, CA 90241. (NASC)

- Fairfield Coin Club**—meets 4th Wednesday (except December), 7:00 p.m., Grace Episcopal Church, Parish Hall #1, corner of First and Kentucky Streets, Fairfield; mailing address: P.O. Box 944, Fairfield, CA 94533-0094. (CSNA)
- Fremont Coin Club**—meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday, 7:00 p.m., Fremont Elks Club, #2121, 38991 Farwell Drive, Fremont; mailing address: P.O. Box 1401, Fremont, CA 94538-0140; Web site: www.FremontCoinClub.org (CSNA)
- Fresno Numismatic Society**—meets 2nd Tuesday, 7:00 p.m., Las Palmas Masonic Temple, 2992 East Clinton, Fresno; mailing address: P.O. Box 11525, Fresno, CA 93773-1525. (CSNA)
- Full Step Nickel Club**—Call for local meeting dates and locations; (818) 841-2959; mailing address: Darrell Crane, President, P.O. Box 10909, Burbank, CA 91510; e-mail: grannis@earthlink.net; Web site: www.fullstepnickel.com. (NASC)
- Gateway Coin Club**—meets 1st and 3rd Thursday, 7:00 p.m., Citibank, 19th and M Streets, Merced; mailing address: P.O. Box 3101, Merced, CA 95344-1101. (CSNA)
- Glendale Coin Club**—meets 2nd Friday, 7:30 p.m., CitiBank, 2350 Honolulu Blvd., Glendale; mailing address: GCC, c/o Yahalom, P.O. Box 4947, Westlake Village, CA 91359; Web site: www.GlenCoin.com. (CSNA, NASC)
- Greater Orange County Coin Club**—meets 2nd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Costa Mesa Neighborhood Community Center, Fairview Room, 1845 Park, Costa Mesa; mailing address: c/o Ken Arnold, P.O. Box 10671, Westminster, CA, 92686; e-mail: galacark@yahoo.com. (CSNA, NASC)
- Heartland Coin Club**—meets 3rd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Bostonia Park Recreation Building, 1049 Bostonia St., El Cajon; mailing address: Lee Darnell, 1728 San Vicente Road, Ramona, CA 92065; e-mail: jjjoylee@pacbell.net. (NASC)
- Hemet Numismatists**—meets 3rd Wednesday, 12:00 Noon, Provident Savings Bank, 1600 Florida Avenue (Northwest Corner Giard and Florida), Hemet; mailing address: P.O. Box 51, Homeland, CA 92548. (CSNA, NASC)
- International Numismatic Society of San Diego**—meets 4th Wednesday, 5:45 p.m., North Park Adult Rec. Center, 2719 Howard Street, San Diego; mailing address: P.O. Box 161081, San Diego, CA 92176; Web site: www.inssd.org. (CSNA, NASC)
- Leisure World Coin Club**—meets 2nd Wednesday, 1:30 p.m., Clubhouse No. 3, Room 2, Seal Beach Leisure World; mailing address: Austin Overholtz, 1331 Pelham Road, #67A, Seal Beach, CA 90740. (NASC)
- Liberty Numismatic Society**—meets 3rd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Millbrae City Library, 1 Library Avenue, Millbrae; mailing address: P.O. Box 300, Millbrae, CA 94030-0300; Web site: LNS.ANAClubs.org. (CSNA)
- Long Beach Coin Club**—meets 1st Monday, 7:00 p.m., Millikan High School Cafeteria, 2800 Snowden Ave., Long Beach; mailing address: P.O. Box 8101, Long Beach, CA 90808. (CSNA, NASC)
- Northern California Numismatic Association**—meets in annually during Nor-Cal coin shows in various communities; mailing address: Michael S. Turrini, P.O. Box 4104, Vallejo, CA 94590-0410; e-mail: EmperorI@juno.com. (CSNA, NASC)
- Northrop Grumman Coin Club**—meets 2nd Thursday, 7:00 p.m., 21240 Burbank Blvd. (East Gate), Building 30, Woodland Hills; mailing address: Walt Wegner, Box 521, Woodland Hills, CA 91365; e-mail: wlwegner@msn.com. (CSNA, NASC)
- Numismatic Association of Southern California**—meets four times per year (see Web site); mailing address: Harold Katzman, P.O. Box 3382, Tustin, CA 92781-3382; e-mail: haroldkatzman@yahoo.com; Web site: www.NASC.net. (CSNA, NASC)
- Oceanside-Carlsbad Coin Club**—meets 2nd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Encinitas Community Center, 1140 Oakcrest Park Dr., Encinitas; mailing address: c/o Eblen, 1772 Caliban Drive, Encinitas, CA 92024. (NASC)

- Pacific Coast Numismatic Society**—meets 4th Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., Fort Mason Center, Building C, San Francisco; mailing address: P.O. Box 457656, San Francisco, CA 94147-5656; Web site: www.pcns.org. (CSNA)
- Redwood Empire Coin Club**—meets 2nd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Veterans Memorial Building, 1351 Maple Avenue, Santa Rosa; mailing address: P.O. Box 9013, Santa Rosa, CA 95405-0013; Web site: www.RedwoodEmpireCoinClub.com (CSNA)
- Sacramento Valley Coin Club**—meets 2nd & 4th Wednesdays, 5026 Don Julio Blvd., North Highlands; mailing address: P.O. Box 160122, Sacramento, CA 95816; Web site: www.sacvalcc.org. (CSNA, NASC)
- San Bernardino County Coin Club**—meets 3rd Thursday, 7:30 p.m., Highland Senior Center, 3102 E. Highland Ave., Highland, CA; mailing address: P.O. Box 2745, San Bernardino, CA 92406. (CSNA, NASC)
- San Diego County Inter-Club Numismatic Council**—meets 1st Saturday in February, May, August and November, 10:00 a.m., North Park Adult Center, 2719 Howard Street, San Diego; mailing address: 10601 Vista Camino, Lakeside, CA 92040; Web site: www.coinarama.org. (CSNA)
- San Diego Numismatic Society**—meets 1st Tuesday, 6:15 p.m., North Park Adult Center, 2719 Howard St., San Diego; mailing address: Lenker, P.O. Box 6909, San Diego, CA 92166-6909. (CSNA, NASC)
- San Francisco Coin Club**—meets 4th Friday, 7:00 p.m., Taraval Police Station, Community Room, 2345 24th Ave., San Francisco; mailing address: POB 880994, San Francisco, CA 94188-0994. (CSNA)
- San Jose Coin Club**—meets 2nd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., American Legion Hall, Post #318, 1504 Minnesota Avenue, San Jose; mailing address: P.O. Box 5621, San Jose, CA 95150-5621; Web site: www.sanjosecoinclub.org. (CSNA)
- Santa Maria Coin Club**—meets 3rd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Oak Knolls Haven, 4845 S. Bradley Rd.; mailing address: P.O. Box 7186, Santa Maria, CA 93456. (CSNA)
- Stanislaus County Coin Club**—meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Denny's Restaurant, 1525 McHenry Ave., Modesto; mailing address: P.O. Box 1672, Modesto, CA 95353-1672; Web site: www.stancocoinclub.org. (CSNA)
- The World Coin Club**—meets 2nd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Senior Citizens Center, 201 E. Bonita Ave., San Dimas; mailing address: c/o Allen Ybarra, P.O. Box 211, Pomona, CA 91769. (CSNA)
- Upland Coin Club**—meets 3rd Saturday, 7:30 p.m., Magnolia Rec. Center, 651 W. 15th Street, Upland; mailing address: P.O. Box 8272, Alta Loma, CA 91701. (CSNA, NASC)
- Vallejo Numismatic Society**—meets 1st Wednesday, 6:30 p.m., Florence Douglas Senior Center, Room A, 333 Amador (between Florida and Georgia), Vallejo; mailing address: Michael S. Turrini, P.O. Box 4281, Vallejo, CA 94590-0428; e-mail: EmperorI@juno.com; phone: (707) 642-0216 or (707) 246-6327. (CSNA)
- Verdugo Hills Coin Club**—meets 2nd Monday, 7:15 p.m., CitiBank, 2350 Honolulu Ave., Montrose; mailing address: P.O. Box 26, Tujunga, CA 91043. (NASC)
- Visalia Coin Club**—meets 4th Tuesday, 7:00 p.m., Visalia Senior Citizen Center, 310 North Locust, Visalia; mailing address: 204 West Main Street, Visalia, CA 93291. (CSNA)
- Western Token Society (WESTS)**—meets <unknown>; mailing address: P.O. Box 723, Merced, CA 95341. (CSNA)
- Western Wooden Money Club**—meets at various San Francisco Bay area local coin shows, about four times per year; mailing address: Michael S. Turrini, P.O. Box 3467, Fairfield, CA 94533-3467; e-mail: EmperorI@juno.com. (CSNA)
- Whittier Coin Club**—meets 2nd Friday, 6:30 - 8:30 p.m., at the Santa Fe Spring library on Slauson Ave just east of Norwalk Blvd, Whittier; mailing address: 540 Teakwood Avenue, La Habra, CA 90631. (CSNA, NASC)

NASC Membership Application

Membership Category	Cost
Junior (under 18)	\$10
Individual	\$20
Individual (3 years)	\$55
Club	\$30
Sustaining (lifetime)	\$300

**Includes subscription to
The California Numismatist!**

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

State: _____ Zip: _____

I herewith make application for membership in the association subject to its constitution and by-laws,

Signature: _____

Sponsored by (optional): _____

Mail along with check/money-order for the amount of the dues noted above to:
Numismatic Association of Southern California
Attn: Harold Katzman, Corresponding Secretary
P.O. Box 3382
Tustin, CA 92781

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Glenn Schinke

MEMBER
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NUMISMATISTS

Please visit us at an upcoming Coin Show

Sept 3 & 4 Los Angeles International Show
Sept 8 - 10 Long Beach Expo
Sept 15 - 17 Philadelphia Expo
Oct 1 & 2 Buena Park Coin Show
Oct 13 - 15 ANA Convention, Pittsburgh
Oct 23 Glendale Coin Club Coin Show

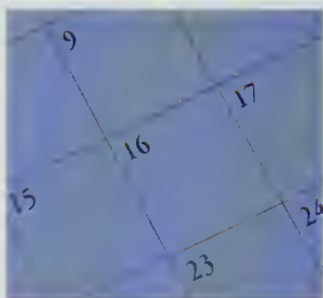
Oct 29 & 30 CSNA Convention, Long Beach
Nov 11 - 13 Bay State Coin Show, Boston
Nov 17 - 20 Baltimore Expo
Dec 2-4 Bick International, Tucson, AZ
Dec 8 - 10 SoCal Ontario Coin & Currency Show

P.O. Box 52
Montrose, CA 91021

Schinke4-Bzzz@Yahoo.com

(626) 446 - 6774
Cell: (626) 221 - 4606

Calendar of Events



*...mark your calendars
and plan to attend!*

- Visit the *California Show List* on the Web at:
<http://home.earthlink.net/~beedon/calshows.htm>
- If you have a coin show or other event that you'd like to have listed, please e-mail the following to Gary Beedon at beedon@earthlink.net: dates, name of show, address, facility name, contact info, and any admission or parking fees.

- Sept. 30 - Oct. 1 **Fall Coin Show** (Sacramento), Sacramento Valley Coin Club, Dante Club, 2330 Fair Oaks Blvd., David Herr (530) 885-9050.
- October 1-2 **Buena Park Coin Show**, Retail Clerks Hall, Corner of Stanton and Crescent (by Knott's Berry Farm), Kerry Pieropan, (714) 271-8946.
- October 8-9 **15th Annual Contra Costa Coin Show** (Concord), Diablo Numismatic Society, Red Lion Hotel, 1050 Burnett Ave., Mike Stanley, (925) 825-0649, xsteamerx@aol.com.
- October 9 **North County Monthly Coin Show** (Anaheim), Embassy Suites Hotel, 3100 Frontera St., Jerry Atkinson, (562) 225-2166.
- October 15-16 **47th Fall Coin Show** (Stockton), Delta Coin Club, Eagle's Hall, 1492 Bourbon St., Ruben Smith, (209) 982-5961.
- October 23 **Glendale Coin Club Coin & Paper Money Show** (Van Nuys), Van Nuys Masonic Hall, 14750 Sherman Way, Nick Rulli, (213) 250-4354, nrulli11a@aol.com.
- October 29-30 **129th CSNA Coin Show & Convention** (Long Beach), CSNA, Holiday Inn, 2640 Lakewood Blvd., Gary Beedon (714) 963-6138, beedon@earthlink.net, free parking.
- November 5 **Coin Show** (Visalia), Sons of Italy Hall, 4211 West Goshen Ave., Leo J. D'Andrea, dandrealeolola@yahoo.com.
- November 6 **North County Monthly Coin Show** (Anaheim), Embassy Suites Hotel, 3100 Frontera St., Jerry Atkinson, (562) 225-2166.
- November 6 **32nd Annual Coins & Collectibles Show** (San Jose), Peninsula Coin Club, Napredak Hall, 770 Montague Expressway, Fred van den Haak, (650) 498-4158, fredvdh@gmail.com.
- November 11-12 **Sacramento Coin Show**, Red Lion Inn, 1401 Arden Way, Peter McIntosh, (916) 317-9055, mcintoshcoins@yahoo.com.

- November 13 **Coin Show** (Van Nuys), Van Nuys Masonic Hall, 14750 Sherman Way, Richard Murachanian (661) 287-1651, ramrare-coins@yahoo.com.
- November 18-20 **Coin, Stamp & Collectibles Expo** (Santa Clara), Convention Center, 5001 Great American Parkway, (805) 962-9939, Taryn Warrecker, taryn@exposunlimited.com.
- November 25-27 **Coin, Currency, Jewelry & Stamp Show** (Pasadena), Hilton Hotel, 168 S. Los Robles Ave., Israel Bick (818) 997-6496, iibick@sbcglobal.net.
- December 4 **North County Monthly Coin Show** (Anaheim), Embassy Suites Hotel, 3100 Frontera St., Jerry Atkinson, (562) 225-2166.
- December 4 **Sacramento Coin Show**, Red Lion Inn (Next to Sears), 1401 Arden Way, Peter McIntosh, (916) 317-9055, mcintoshcoins@yahoo.com.
- December 8-10 **SoCal Coin & Currency Show** (Ontario), Convention Center, 2000 E. Convention Way, CK Shows (888) 330-5188, info@ckshows.com.
- December 11 **Heartland Coin Show** (El Cajon), Heartland Coin Club, Heartland Masonic Center, 695 Ballantyne Street.

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Historian/Photographer	Joyce Kuntz joycemedals@aol.com, 697 Scripps Drive, Claremont, CA 91711-2640
Librarian.....	Donald L. Hill csnalibrary@gmail.com, CSNA Library, c/o Vallejo Naval and Historical Muscum, 734 Marin Street, Vallejo, CA 94590-5592
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NCNA Representative.....	Harry Davis P.O. Box 4104, Vallejo, CA 94590-0410
Webmaster / Database Manager.....	Stephen Huston For most current contact info please visit www.CalCoin.org
Youth Numismatist Coordinator	Michael S. Turrini emperori@juno.com, P.O. Box 4003, Vallejo, CA 94590-0400

Officers Emeritus

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Historian.....	Nona Moore 760-365-8529, P.O. Box 414, Yucca Valley, CA 92286

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Writing for *The California Numismatist*

Articles—should be relevant to coin collecting or coin club experiences, and are accepted with the understanding that they are unrestricted from publication. Please indicate if the article has been previously published, and if so, where. Digital files are preferred via e-mail to gregsburns@gmail.com; typed copy is also acceptable mailed to *The California Numismatist*, P.O. Box 1181, Claremont, CA 91711. The author’s name and contact information should appear on the first page or on an accompanying cover letter or e-mail. *The California Numismatist* reserves the right to edit all items for format or content.



Images—relevant to the articles and of a resolution suitable for publication (generally 300dpi) are appreciated. If the author lacks photographic equipment, material may be sent to *The California Numismatist* for reproduction, but *only* with prior arrangement. The preferred format for digital files is JPG or TIF, though other formats may also be acceptable (GIF, PNG, etc.) depending upon the editor’s capabilities at the time.

Author’s Biography—New authors interested in providing the information should submit a brief biography (150 words or less) that includes pertinent data, such as place of birth, professional background, hobby interests and affiliations, and numismatic awards and accomplishments.

Annual Awards—Each contributor to *The California Numismatist* is eligible for consideration for prestigious literary awards. These awards are conferred annually and are accompanied by the eternal gratitude of the editor.

Next deadline for material submission: November 15, 2011

Advertising

General—*The California Numismatist* is an educational journal published four times per year and distributed to all California State Numismatic Association (CSNA) and Numismatic Association of Southern California (NASC) members as a membership benefit. Circulation is approximately 800 and most issues are 80 pages. All advertising is accepted subject to the approval of the editor.



Guidelines—Digital files preferred, but we are happy to make your ad up for you at no charge with sufficient advance notice. Digital proofs of your ad can be provided upon request and at that time ad revisions may be requested. Annual ads may be changed at each issue.

Payment—Cancellations of annual contracts will be rebilled at the prevailing per-issue rate. Payment should be made to “CSNA” or “NASC” and forwarded to the advertising manager prior to ad placement.

Rates	B/W	B/W	Color	Color
Space	Per Issue	Annually	Per Issue	Annually
Inside Rear Cover	n/a	540	n/a	810
Full Page	140	400	210	600
Half Page	85	250	125	375
Quarter Page	45	130	75	210

Publication Deadlines—February 15, May 15, August 15, and November 15.

Numismatic Nostalgia



Fifty Years Ago

- The October issue of NASC's *Quarterly* published the organization's very first "speakers list". There were 19 people listed covering 43 topics, each of them different. NASC maintains a current list at www.NASC.net.
- In that same issue, Karl Brainard whetted readers appetites by saying, "Within 6 months we will hear quite a story relating to the 1913 Liberty Head Nickels. I can't release it at this time but believe me, you will get a kick out of it."
- From the fall, 1961, *Calcoin News*: "The chief magistrate in the former republics of Venice and Genoa was called doge. At one time the Venetians elected the doge by the following system: Thirty members of the Grand Council, chosen by lot, drew from wax balls. The nine who won that drawing then elected 40 ordinary citizens. One of the outgoing and presumably incorruptible councilors then went to mass, and upon leaving the church he grabbed the first boy he chanced upon, took him to the palace, and bade him choose, by numbered pellet, 12 of the 40 citizens. The 12 then elected 25, who in turn selected 9, who picked 45, who chose 11, who elected 41—who then decided upon the doge. —William O. Hutt, San Francisco"

Twenty-Five Years Ago

- NASC President Lorna Lebold noted that NASC's *Quarterly*, edited at that time by Gary Beedon, won the ANA's "Outstanding Regional Publication" award. She concluded her congratulations by hoping the efforts weren't causing too many grey hairs. Your current editor is wondering what those are.
- CSNA's *Calcoin News* noted the then-pending release of American gold bullion coins, a \$50 (one ounce), \$25 (half-ounce), \$10 (quarter ounce), and \$5 (tenth ounce), and the one ounce silver eagle. Sales started on October 20, 1986.

Ten Years Ago

- Author Don Whaley's story of "A Coin and an ID: a Tale of Two Men" in the fall, 2001, issue of *Calcoin News* posed a mystery. How did the name tag of a supposedly dead Confederate, Ezra Chamberlain, end up on the body of an assumed Union submariner aboard the *Hunley*, the first submarine to sink a warship in combat (the *Hunley* itself was also sunk)? Turns out that DNA testing conducted well after Don's article was published confirms that the body was that of Joseph Ridgaway, and that the ID tag was likely picked up by him as a battlefield souvenir. This was one of the four possibilities posed by Don in his article.

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